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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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## GREEKS IN ANATOLIA FIRMLY RESOLVED TO HOLD GROUND

Mr. Gibbons Says Even Turks in  
Occupied Regions Are Against  
Return of Kemalists

*This is the ninth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons explains that Turks, Circassians and Christians alike want the Greeks to remain in Asia Minor, because the return of Mustapha Kemal Pasha is fraught with the gravest possibilities for them all, whereas under the Greek occupation they are all enjoying a sense of security.*

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.

BRUSA, Asia Minor, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—I arrived last night in Brusa, coming from Eski-sheher by automobile, partly on the rails of the Baghdad railway and partly on a new military road the Greeks have built across the mountains from Mudan, via Brusa and Alnegol, to Karakeuy, a station on the Bagdadabahn near Bilechik, where the Greek occupation in the direction of Constantinople ends.

This city of over 100,000 inhabitants, built at the foot of Mt. Olympus on the site of Roman baths, is the first capital of the Osmanlis, and one might suppose that its Muhammadan population would be sorrowful under foreign and Christian rule. But I have never seen Brusa so animated. The people were celebrating one of their festivals with all the joy of an American holiday crowd. The minarets of the mosques were all alight, and in the streets vendors were selling nuts and candy and lemonade by torchlight. The torches are a habit: for, since the Greek occupation, the streets of the central part of the city are lighted by electricity. After dinner, General Stilts, the military governor, and M. Svolos, the civil governor, took me to several cafés, where we enjoyed light refreshments out under the trees in a purely Muhammadan quarter. The Turks seemed pleased at our presence, and greeted us with more friendliness than the occasion warranted. The cordiality, moreover, did not seem affected.

### Attitude of Turks

The attitude of the Turks of Brusa—different from what I had expected—was explained to me this morning by the Vail (Governor) of the vilayet (province), Aziz Nour Bey, who did me the honor of calling upon me at my hotel. He told me that the Greek authorities had not interfered with the routine business of the Province, which was still administered by himself and the other Turkish officials (the Vail had over 500 functionaries on his payroll). Aziz Nour Bey declared that he had come on his own initiative to ask me to refute in the American press an allegation of the Kemalists in their answer to the Entente note. Brusa was the most Muhammadan of the provinces occupied by the Greeks. No Muhammadan had been molested or even annoyed by the Greek authorities, and the Vail had no complaints during the long period, now considerably over a year, of the Greek occupation. Later this statement was confirmed by the former Vail, Nafiz Bey, and by Ismail Sakki Efendi, the director of the Eksat (religious endowments) both functionaries of the Ottoman Government for many years.

At noon today there was a demonstration held in front of the Vail's residence against the Ankara Government, and more than 4000 Turks cried out against Kemal. A committee was formed, consisting of five of the most prominent Turks of Brusa, to send a telegram to the Genoa Conference refuting the accusations of Kemal Pasha against the Greek Army and demanding that the great Powers desist from encouraging the Nationalist movement, whose success would mean ruin and worse to the inhabitants of western Asia Minor without distinction.

### Evidence of Good Faith

This evening the five members of the committee came to see me, and brought a copy of the resolution, signed by each of them. It is in Turkish, and I have not had time to get it translated, but I take the word of these gentlemen that while they would naturally prefer the good old days, under the present circumstances, if the choice is Greeks or the Nationalists, they are for the Greeks. They seem to be as much in earnest as the Turks of Kutayah, Afyon Karahisar, Eski-hisar, and the smaller places I have visited during the past few weeks. Could there be a greater evidence of one's good faith than his willingness to put his name to the protest and to have his photograph taken for publication? All these notables, who are the elite of the Turkish population, have thus condemned themselves to exile or worse, and the decree of confiscation of their property as well, if Mustapha Kemal Pasha ever gets back to Brusa. None of these men has said to me, "Do not use my name." They have burned their bridges.

### Brusa Filled With Refugees

Brusa is filled with refugees from all parts of Asia Minor, but especially from the northwestern corner which the Nationalists still hold. From 17 villages in the district of Erzoghur, through which runs the Bagdad railway, have come to Brusa 12,000 refugees, of whom only 5 per cent are men. In their country they were farmers, silk weavers and shepherds, with a sprinkling of shopkeepers, contractors and manufacturers. Here they are lodged in such places as empty houses, large buildings, and deserted factories, and receive half

## Leading Figures in Japan's Political Crisis



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Admiral Kato Baron Takahashi  
Two Noted Japanese Statesmen, Respectively, the Prospective Head of the New Ministry and the Retiring Prime Minister

## MEXICAN FINANCIAL PARLEY NEARS END

Bankers' Proposal to Have Member in Mexico City Believed 'Not Well Received'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9.—The first positive indication of the termination of the international bankers' conference here with De la Huerta, Financial Secretary, and other representatives of the Mexican Government came today with the news that the delegates representing the British and French bankers have booked passage on the steamship Paris, which sails the 14th. Those booked are E. R. Peacock, representing British bankers; Messrs. J. Chevalier of the Banque des Pays Bas and Eugene W. R. Mason of the Credit Lyonnais, representing French bankers, and the latter also representing the Swiss and Belgian groups.

Since Tuesday, when it is understood Mr. de la Huerta placed Mexico's proposals definitely before the bankers, most of the work has been done by sub-committees, which have mainly dealt with the subjects of public debt, railways and industries. A steady drop in Mexican Government bonds, has accompanied the sessions of the present week. When Mr. de la Huerta first announced less than two months ago that he was coming to New York, Mexican Government bonds rose from about 50 to 70, dropping back in a few days to 65, where they remained till the opening days of the conference. Since Tuesday, however, the fall of both 65 and 45 has been steady.

There is less optimism among banking circles here that a sound solution with Mexico will be reached than there was a week ago. Mexican good faith is still attested, but it is reported the bankers proposed that one of their representatives be permanently situated in Mexico City, and have been disappointed at the cool reception given by the Mexican delegates to this proposal.

Confirmatory of the early termination of the sessions is the report that several members of the Mexican Government plan to leave town shortly, and the positive news that Walter T. Rosen, who represents the American member bank of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, sails for Europe next week.

## AGRARIAN CONGRESS ENDS PEACEFULLY IN BULGARIAN CAPITAL

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—The agrarian congress has passed off without anything more violent than revolutionary speeches, and the crisis which was expected to develop therewith did not arise. The meetings of the International Communists, at which the Moscow Government was represented, and of the reserve officers likewise have adjourned without the threatened clashes.

The German delegate, Herr Faber, told the Communists he hoped the next assembly would be held in the palace of King Boris. Despite the peaceful dispersals of these conventions, the Government's position remains difficult because of friction with the Jugo-Slavs.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## EGYPTIAN CITIZENS EQUAL BEFORE LAW UNDER NEW REGIME

CAIRO, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—The Egyptian constitution under the new régime of independence has been about completed by the committee having it in charge. Although the report has not yet been published, some of the main features are known.

The political division of the country remains unchanged, it being composed of Moudierlebs, or governates, which are split up into Markaz or smaller districts. The Sudan has been incorporated in the Egyptian territory and forms, with the latter, a single state, subject to the authority only of King Fouad.

Every Egyptian is given the right to address petitions to the public authorities in his own name. All religions are free, and placed under the protection of the law so far as their practices do not interfere with public order or public morals.

All Egyptian citizens are equal before the law, and everyone, without distinction of nationality, religion or language, is guaranteed freedom of civil and political rights. All are eligible for public offices and honors.

## GENERAL CHANG SEEKS ARMISTICE

Terms for Peace Arranged With General Wu

PEKING, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—Two things stood out today as indications of hope for the carrying through of the Central China leaders' plans for unification of China—military successes in the north, which perhaps will release enough of Gen. Wu Pei-fu's troops to enable him to make a strong demonstration against the South China forces of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and unofficial word from Tientsin that Li-Yuan-hung was willing to modify the terms on which he would accept the presidency of the Peking Government.

Against this were evidences from Canton that Dr. Sun daily is fortifying his position at the head of what he contends is the only constitutional government in China, while the lack of a president has created a situation regarded as threatening to plans for a reunion of North and South China. Gen. Chang Tao-Lin sued for and received an armistice yesterday from Gen. Wu Pei-fu, and the terms arranged assume the establishment of a permanent peace between these two leaders.

In a speech to the Parliament members assembled at Canton, Dr. Sun declared the fall of Hsu Shih-Chang at Peking was a vindication of the Canton Government's efforts to overthrow the illegal and unconstitutional Peking Government.

The Canton advises said a majority of the members present joined in a declaration supporting Dr. Sun, and characterized north China as a hotbed of intrigue for the return of the Manchurian imperial dynasty.

## ASUNCION CAPTURED BY REVOLUTIONISTS

BUENOS AIRES, June 9—Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, has been taken by the revolutionary forces, according to a dispatch to La Nacion from Posadas, on the Argentine-Paraguay border.

The report, which has not been confirmed, was received at Posadas from Illa Encarnacion, Paraguay.

## ADMIRAL KATO MAY HEAD NEW CABINET

Japanese Premiership Offered  
Him by Elder Statesmen—  
Decision Awaited

TOKYO, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—Admiral Baron Kato today was offered the premiership of Japan. He asked time to consider whether he would undertake to form a cabinet to succeed that of Baron Takahashi, which resigned on Tuesday.

Admiral Kato headed the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The invitation to name a ministry was extended by the Council of Elder Statesmen.

There is much speculation as to what would be the effect of Admiral Kato's premiership on Japan's world policy, as he expressed keen desire to develop economic relations with the United States after the successful arrangement at Washington concerning the naval building race, which he was convinced would drive Japan into bankruptcy.

Admiral Kato's willingness to defend Japan's naval expansion program, which he himself formulated, is said to have convinced Japanese everywhere of his statesmanship.

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## WASHINGTON'S DASH SAVED NATION, SAYS PRESIDENT HARDING

Unveiling Princeton Monument  
Executive Tells Heroism—  
Degree Received

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9—President Harding participated in two events of considerable import here today. He made the principal address at the unveiling of the Princeton Battle Monument, which commemorates the exploits of George Washington and the revolutionists in the Princeton-Trenton campaign of January, 1777, and later he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton University.

The Princeton Battle Monument is the work of F. W. MacMonnies of New York, who has been engaged on it since 1908. In his dedicatory address, the President spoke as follows:

"My fellow Americans:

"We have come here to say the formal words of dedication and consecration before a monument in granite and marble. But we stand to say those words, in the presence of another monument, which is the true memorial to the events we celebrate. The real monument to the achievement of Washington's victory in the Trenton-Princeton campaign, is not in workings of bronze or carvings of stone. It rears itself in the institutions of liberty and representative government, now big in the vision of all mankind.

### Unexampled Heroism

"In the presence of such a monument, we can do no better than consecrate ourselves to the cause in which at this place the soul of genius and the spirit of sacrifice have forth with stamped their radiance. On no other battlefield, in presence of no other memorial of heroism could we find more assuring illumination for our hopes, our anticipations, our confidence. Here the genius of General Washington reached the height of its brilliancy in action. Here his followers, in their highest enthusiasm, radiate. Here their devotion struggled through privation and unbelievable exertion to gain the heights. The crimsoned prints of numbered and bleeding feet marked the route, a pathway to eternal glory. Thither they trudged through storm and torrent; but from here, in the hour of victory, with the messengers to all men that liberty was safe in the keeping of her sons.

"Point me the field of strife to which have converged more roads that led through discouragement, calamity, and all justification for despair, and point me next that field from whence radiated so many highways of the buoyant spirit, the confidence, the hope, the indomitable purpose, the will to win. Take down the tomes, thumb all the blackest, all the fairest pages, and tell me where you read of nobler, finer, ay, or more fruitful sacrifices of men for their country.

### Cause Seemed Hopeless

"Here, among you to whom the traditions of those events are a sacred trust, is no place for recounting the discouragement of the patriot cause, the loss of confidence, the fortune, the final disaster, could not long be stayed. Almost from the day in the preceding summer, when the great declaration had been issued, misfortune had followed on misfortune's heel. Long Island, the loss of New York, the surrender of the Hudson forts, the retreat across New Jersey, the before of Pennsylvania. It had led toward the seemingly inevitable end. The army was crumbling, only awaiting the final blow to maintain any central organ. The enemy delayed to finish his task, only because he was so certain of his quarry that haste would be unwise.

"And then the flash of Washington's dash, the crowning of the drama, the march, and the delays which made it impossible to effect a night attack and a complete surprise: Washington's stern and fateful decision to press on and stake everything on the issue; finally, the attack and the victory.

## GREEKS IN ANATOLIA FIRMLY RESOLVED TO HOLD GROUND

(Continued from Page 1)

a pound of flour per person per day, with condensed milk for the children. The Greek Government has given them also blankets and other bedding, and maintains three schools and other necessary buildings. The villages from which these people come were completely destroyed by Kemal Pasha, who took also their cattle, money, husbands and fathers. Ten thousand of the refugees in Brusa are Greeks; 700 are Turks and Circassians, and the rest Armenians. The Greek authorities make no distinction of race or creed; all these sufferers are treated alike. Many have found work in the silk-weaving factories, and there is always road-building for the few able-bodied men. But the women with small children are in abject misery.

## Claims for Damages Filed

I visited a number of refugee centers in the city, but did not have time to go out in the province to any of the 30 other places where refugees are being lodged and— to a very small extent—fed by the Government. Nor did I get the exact figures. I am told it is hard to make even an approximate estimate, because the majority of the people who were burned out of their homes and fled to the Greek lines have been able to find work in this rich country, and do not ask for the dole of flour. But claims for damages have been filed by all with the local Greek and Turkish civil authorities. The amount to date for the province of Brusa for robbery and destruction of property by the Kemalists is £23,971,000 Turkish gold, which means just about \$100,000,000.

If the country were evacuated by the Greek Army the question is raised as to the future of its remaining inhabitants. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the population, Turkish as well as Greek and Armenian and Circassian, as to their fate if Kemal's armies ever are allowed to re-enter this region. The people put no faith in promises or guarantees given to the powers, or in assurances of the protection of the powers. History is with them. They know what has happened and what they feel sure will happen. Turks and Circassians are compromised now equally with the Christians. From this part of Asia Minor alone Greece will have on her hands at least 200,000 refugees, of whom 80,000 will be Muhammadans. Some observers declare that Greece will be ruined if she does not leave Asia Minor. But it is also true that she will be ruined if she does. So they have all firmly resolved to stay—and see what happens.

## IRISH ELECTIONS CALLED A FARCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Irish Republican Army insurgents from the South out of the small Belleek salient they had recently seized. Twenty shells were fired at the Republican lines, which had sent volley in the direction of the advancing British troops, but the Irish Army did not await for any further proceedings.

## Appeal to Red Cross

LONDON, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—The incident in Belfast on Monday night when the Mater Hospital was fired upon continues to agitate the Ulster capital, according to press dispatches. The hospital authorities telephoned the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, protesting against the occurrence and demanding the immediate protection of British troops.

The Geneva office replied that it was ready to take all necessary steps, and asked to whom the Red Cross communication should be addressed, to which the hospital authorities replied, the British Government.

The Times declares that the whole affair is symptomatic of the lamentable chaos existing in Belfast. It does not believe the hospital was deliberately attacked, although it was struck while a police detachment stationed nearby was replying to fire from Antrim Road.

That the occupation of Belleek by the British forces was without casualties as far as the British were concerned has been confirmed, but no reliable reports are available as to the losses of the Sinn Feiners.

The British artillery made a number of direct hits on the Belleek fort, which was demolished, and if any of the Sinn Fein garrison were inside when the place was struck it is difficult to see how they could have escaped. Nearly all the civilians are reported to have fled before the firing began.

The plenary meeting today of the signatories of the Anglo-Irish treaty was expected to deal mainly with a review of the work of the legal experts in the last few days in examining the draft of the Irish Constitution. Satisfactory progress is understood to have been made in the work of re-drafting the clauses in the constitution to which the British Cabinet objected.

## Conference Is Resumed

The British signatories of the Anglo-Irish Treaty met in Downing Street today, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, presiding, to consider the proposed Constitution for the Irish Free State.

Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann and one of the principal signatories of the pact, had a half-hour interview with Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, this forenoon.

The Evening News today says it understands an attempt has been made to obtain an assurance from the Republican wing of the Irish coalition that the Republicans will accept the constitution as based on the treaty. This assurance has not been forthcoming, but the Irish signatories of the pact have definitely assured the

Imperial Government adds the newspaper, that they will stand by the treaty and the constitution.

## Appeal by Loyalists

BELFAST, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—A deputation from Pettigo, the occupation of which by the British preceded the movement into Belleek, visited Belfast today and told the Home Secretary, Sir D. Bates, that the Loyalists in no circumstances would remain in the Pettigo district if the military left. The deputation, which was headed by an Anglican clergyman, expressed the wish that the British continue their occupation, but asked 24 hours' notice of withdrawal of the military, should such action be decided upon, to enable the Loyalists to leave with their belongings before the Ulster Republican Army returned.

Heavy sniping has been proceeding from the Free State side of the Fermagh-Cavan border during the past two nights. This came particularly from Castle Sunderson, County Cavan, which was commanded by the Republicans and is being used as their headquarters and an observation post. The Ulster special constables in some cases returned the fire, but no casualties have been reported.

## WILLIAM CLAIMS "OLD MASTERS"

Declares Pictures in Berlin Are  
Private Property

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 9—William, at one time German Kaiser, entitled to the wonderful so-called Sooley collection of old masters in Berlin at the Friedrich museum, or owing to the local Greek and Turkish civil authorities, has been filed by all with the local Greek and Turkish civil authorities.

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Surprising as it may seem, certain reactionary officials in the German Ministry of Justice are ready to endorse such claim, but the Democratic elements in the Prussian Cabinet are determined to oppose it. The attempt to reach a settlement in the so-called compensation question has now been in progress in Germany for three years. On one occasion a provisional agreement between the two parties to the dispute was rejected by the Prussian Parliament on the ground that it was too generous to Hohenzollerns.

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## STRONGER LAW ANTICIPATED TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENSE

Proponents of "Honesty in Politics" Hoping for Measure to Make Spending of Vast Sums Impossible

WASHINGTON, June 9 (Special)—A new bill to limit the expenditures of senatorial candidates is being prepared by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to take the place of the law which was rendered inoperative of the United States in the Newberry by the decision of the Supreme Court case. The new bill may be introduced and passed during the present session of Congress as there is a strong sentiment in favor of such a measure.

Gifford Pinchot, in his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, has given another example of the high cost of primary campaigns. The campaign cost him approximately \$120,000 and most of the money was contributed by himself and Mrs. Pinchot. Mr. Pinchot offers no apologies; he believes the people can analyze the account of his expenditures which has been made public down to the last detail and that they will not disapprove.

### Against Public Policy

Granting that no one can find any fault with the way in which Mr. Pinchot spent \$120,000 to secure the nomination and break the very powerful political ring which hitherto had controlled Republican politics in Pennsylvania, political reformers are exercised over conditions which permit and even make necessary such large expenditures. Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, voiced a sentiment which is held widely by men and women interested in clear politics when he said:

"Large expenditures in primary and election campaigns are against public policy. The people resent it and candidates for whom these large sums are spent become objects of suspicion, although frequently there is not the slightest justification for it."

The question is asked whether politics has reached such a state in the United States that none but millionaires or those with millionaires as backers can become candidates for any office where it is necessary to canvass large constituencies. The American people have been shocked frequently in the last five or six years by the tremendous amounts of money that have been spent to secure individual offices. The people of New York City have not forgotten the vast sum that was spent by the friends of John Purroy Mitchell in his campaign against Mayor Hylan four years ago. The exposures of the huge campaign expenses of some of the candidates for the presidential nomination in 1920, which were brought to light by the Senate Investigating Committee, still are impressed vividly upon the memory of the whole American people. According to the report of that committee the presidential primary campaign of 1920 cost \$10,338,510, of which sum the Republican candidates spent a little more than \$8,000,000 and the Democratic candidate spent just under \$2,250,000.

### Contains Many Exceptions

Most states have corrupt practices acts which limit the amounts which may be expended for candidates for office, either in primary or election campaigns. The federal statute, limiting the expenditures of candidates for the House of Representatives to \$50,000, is still in force. That law, however, like the one which formerly controlled the election expenses of senatorial candidates, contains a number of exceptions which makes it quite possible for candidates and nominees to spend much larger sums.

The debates at the time the Federal Corrupt Practices Act were passed indicate that the chief purposes their proponents had in mind were to eliminate the corrupt use of money for buying votes, which had become rather prevalent in the United States, especially in the larger cities, and to set a maximum of expenditures which would enable poor men to become candidates without becoming the recipients of large financial aid from a few wealthy men or corporations. It is because the people have learned that there are men who are willing to be tools for furthering nefarious undertakings of their wealthy campaign backers, that cause them to be suspicious of every candidate for whose election huge sums of money are spent.

Presuming, however, that every candidate is above suspicion of sordid motives as Mr. Pinchot, or Gen. Leonard Wood, for whose campaign in the presidential primaries \$1,773,000 was spent, most of which was contributed by Col. William Cooper Proctor and a few of his wealthy friends, the political reformers are still of the opinion that something must be done very speedily to make such extraordinarily large expenditures impossible if popular government in America is not to degenerate into a mere shibboleth. It is not possible, they say, to find wealthy men in each of the 48 states and 435 Congressional districts, who without any ulterior motives are willing to spend these tremendous sums to secure the election of themselves or their friends to the higher offices.

### Mark Hanna Set Example

"It was only about a score of years ago that this country had its first real thrill over large campaign expenses. Mark Hanna was the protagonist of this system of electing men to office by the sheer power of money. During the McKinley campaign in 1896 the people were astounded to learn that the Republican 'boss' had lined the war chest of his party with \$1,000,000 for campaign expenses. The Republicans did not attempt to deny the report in fact, they were rather boastful of it, for those were the days when reports of campaign expenditures and contributions were not required by law. As a matter of fact, it has long since become known that the expenses of the Republican campaign that year were considerably in excess of \$1,000,000.

In the last 10 years there have been three attempts to remove men from their seats in the United States Senate on account of the corrupt use of large sums of money to secure their elec-

tion. Two of these attempts were unsuccessful, and in one case the seat was declared vacant. The case of William Lorimer of Illinois was the one in which the charge of corruption was sustained by the Senate. It was charged that a slush fund of \$100,000 had been distributed to members of the Illinois Legislature to elect him. When the exposure was made, some of the legislators pleaded guilty. After a long fight, Mr. Lorimer was expelled from the Senate.

### Expelled and Returned

The same charge was laid at the door of Isaac Stevenson, Senator from Wisconsin. He was a man of enormous wealth when elected to the Senate. He admitted having spent a large amount of money, considerably more than the Lorimer seat cost, but he and his friends declared none of the money was used corruptly. He was exonerated finally by a close vote in the Senate. The last case was that of Truman Newberry, Senator from Michigan, which is recent history. There was another famous case, prior to any of these three, when William A. Clark, Senator from Montana, was accused of buying his seat and as in the Lorimer case he was found guilty by the committee and resigned. Later he was reelected by the Montana Legislature and served out his term.

Under a recent ruling by Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, candidates for the Senate are not now required to file reports of their campaign expenditures. So far all candidates have taken advantage of this ruling, although Mr. Beveridge, who secured the Republican nomination in Indiana gave to the people of his State a voluntary statement of the expenses of his campaign from week to week during the primaries and a complete statement afterwards.

While his expenditures were only a little over \$10,000, not enough to cause comment, nevertheless there is hardly a candidate making a campaign for a major office today whose expenses are not large enough to make people pause and consider what is to be done about the high cost of nominations and elections in the United States.

G. T. O.

## TELEGRAPHERS MAY ESCAPE WAGE CUT

Local Problems Delay Consideration—Officials Doubt Railroad Strike Order

CHICAGO, July 9—Railway telegraphers probably will not be included in the third wage reduction order of the Railroad Labor Board, according to rumors today of the contemplated new slash from railroad payrolls.

The telegraphers number approximately 81,000. So many local conditions on various lines have to be considered that deliberation on an order affecting the telegraphers would necessarily consume weeks, it was said.

### Clerks and Others Affected

New wage cuts to follow the \$100,000,000 already lopped off the pay checks of 500,000 maintenance of way employees and 400,000 shopmen will affect 350,000 railroad clerks, signal men, stationery fitters, oilers and marine department employees, according to reports.

Chief among the groups are 220,000 clerks, 22,000 men in the signal departments and 80,000 freight handlers and truckers.

Although board members made no direct statement regarding the next cut, rumors were persistent in predicting a smaller reduction for the clerical forces than those affecting the shopmen.

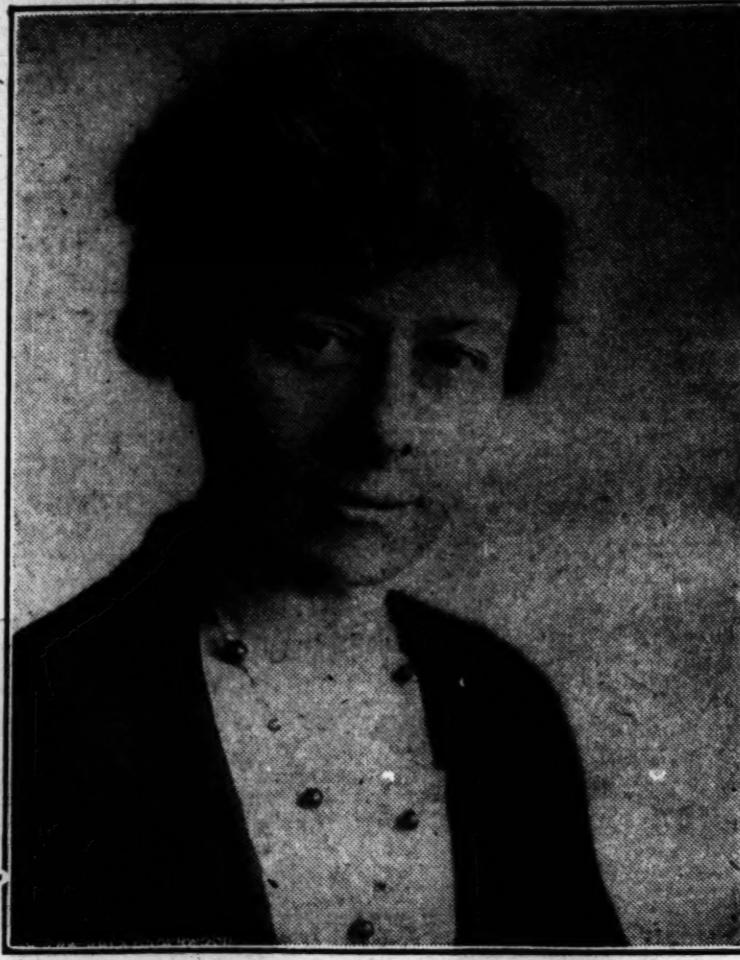
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Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Maud Swartz

## WORKING WOMEN ASK EQUALITY WITH MEN IN TRADES UNIONISM

Call Upon American Federation of Labor to Prevent Future Discrimination Against Them

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 9 (Special)

As a step toward obtaining equality with men throughout the American trades union movement, all the delegates attending the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League here signed today a resolution directed to the American Federation of Labor. It urges the federation to issue local charters to groups of women in trades where an international union refuses them admittance.

The league today elected Mrs. Maud Swartz of New York, who is vice-president for the United States of the International Federation of Working Women, president to succeed Mrs. Raymond Roberts of Chicago.

Only a few—less than five—international unions reject women, it was brought out in the discussion preceding the passage of the resolution. Chief among them are the barbers' and carpenters' organizations. Unless the moulder have altered their position in the last few weeks, it was said, they also had restrictions, and complications were reported as attaching to women's admittance into candy-makers' unions.

Mrs. Abbott expressed little confidence in what she termed the legislative "tricks" devised to meet the United States Supreme Court's objections to congressional action. She said she felt such means would not work, and that what was needed was nothing trifling and no tinkering, but fundamental measures.

The lagging behind of some states in allowing child labor was evidence of the necessity for a federal law, she held. But the great question since the Supreme Court had invalidated the last federal law, she declared, was what to do next. While she did not know just how a federal constitutional amendment could be worked out, Miss Abbott said she favored it. Quick action was most desirable, she added, as the problem was now in the public thought.

On motion of Mrs. Maud Swartz of New York, the league's new president, the convention then named a special commission to study the situation, and recommend a course of action.

## MORE POWER FROM NIAGARA IS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—An application has been filed with the Federal Power Commission by the American Super-Power Corporation for a preliminary permit for a power project contemplating the diversion of 122,000 cubic feet per second from Niagara River at a point near the lower end of Cayuga Island in LaSalle, N. Y.

The water would be conducted through a canal 6 1/2 miles long, passing east and north of the city of Niagara Falls to a power house in Niagara River, in Lewiston, N. Y. About 450,000 horsepower is to be developed.

At present the authorized diversion on the American side at Niagara Falls is 20,000 cubic feet per second, but there is some agitation for an amendment to the treaty with Great Britain so as to provide for an additional diversion of water for power purposes.

The application of the American Super-Power Corporation relates to the possible additional diversion and it is made contingent upon such diversion being authorized.

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## REPORTS DIVIDED ON SHOALS OFFER

House Urged by Majority to Take Ford Offer Without Gorgas Plant Inclusion

WASHINGTON, June 9—Three separate reports setting forth recommendations for action by Congress with respect to private development of the Government's \$160,000,000 power and nitrate projects at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, were made to the House today by members of the Military Committee.

The task of making a final decision is admitted in each of the reports to be the duty of the full membership of the House at an early date but recommendations to that end, submitted after four months of continuous consideration by the committee, differ in important respects as they are presented in the documents.

John C. McKenzie (R.) from Illinois, acting chairman, who drafted the majority report, declares that the Ford proposal was the only one found "worthy of serious consideration," and asks its acceptance by the House provided, however, that the Gorgas steam plant is not included among the projects to be disposed of at Muscle Shoals.

Concurrence in the majority report except for the references made with respect to the Gorgas plant, is voiced in one of the minority opinions presented by William C. Wright (D.), from Georgia, and supported by J. Frank James (R.), from Michigan, and the remaining Democratic members. They ask full compliance by the House with all provisions of the Ford proposal, including the Gorgas property, and point out the belief that if Congress eliminates the Gorgas unit, it will defeat the Ford offer.

In the third report submitted by Richard Wayne Parker (R.), from New Jersey, and signed by Louis A. Frothingham (R.), from Massachusetts, the opinion is adverse to the acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer unless it is modified in other sections than that dealing with Gorgas. In the event that Mr. Ford declined to agree to the modifications proposed, the signers would have the Secretary of War lease the dams and nitrate plants "on such terms as will secure the completion of the dams" and would authorize him to "settle the fair value of the Gorgas plant and convey the same to the Alabama Power Company."

Harry M. Wurzbach (R.), from Texas, today telegraphed Representative Wright authorizing the addition of his name to the signatures of the Georgia member's report.

GERMANS ENTERING PALESTINE TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—That Germany is making bold efforts to garner the trade in Palestine is indicated by reports to the Department of Commerce from the American Consul in Jerusalem. The Deutsch Oriental Line from Hamburg to the Levant has one steamer per month calling at Jaffa or Haifa, or at both ports.

The Deutsch Levant Line, also running from Hamburg to the Levant, provides a schedule of one steamer per week calling at Palestinian ports. During the month of January, 1922, the Consul reports, the Deutsch Oriental Line steamers landed 608 tons of cargo at Jaffa, ranking second to all lines calling at that port in the amount of cargo landed.

The Levant Line during the same month ranked first at the port of Halifax by landing 1,357 tons of cargo. The Khedivial Mail Line was next at that port, with 735 tons.

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General Office:

## RAISULI SEEMS TO BE SLOWLY REACHING END OF HIS TETHER

Ancient Feud With Spain Believed to Be Drawing to End  
—Outlaw's Three Possible Courses of Procedure

TETUAN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Is the long-drawn-out feud between Spain and the rare old brigand chief, El Raisuli, drawing to its end? It appears so. And if that end comes now there must be some dramatic moments and exciting speculations upon what is to become of what will be done with the Moor who has been such a power in North Africa for long past, one who held an important subject of the British Government to ransom for £20,000, one whom the Spaniards, seeking to gain his assistance and thus win over the tribesmen over whom he held sway in this difficult part of Morocco, east and southeast of Tangier, made Governor of Azziz, whom later they took into their pay as a salaried military and political adviser but whom at last they were driven—not without reluctance—to treat as an open enemy when they found him acting secretly—and hardly even secretly—against them all the time and being evidently in close concert with the Germans.

### The Elusive Raisuli

Many a time has Raisuli slipped through the Spanish net when it seemed he must be caught. A couple of years back when the Spaniards were first seriously busy in these parts in the conduct of their new campaign they forced the road from Tetuan to Tangier, in the middle of which, at the Fondak de Aïn Yedida, were the headquarters of Raisuli. He disappeared to the south just before his European enemies came on, and then later when they felt they had a chance of getting him when they attacked the so-called "holy" or secret city of Xauen. But again Raisuli, of course, had departed before the Spaniards entered. He is by no means so foolish as to fight personally an engagement when, if beaten, he must surrender personally.

After Xauen the predicament of this truly remarkable personage was very serious for him, for his followers had lost confidence, they no longer believed in his influential magic or other powers, and they deserted in large numbers.

### Crept to Friendly Tents

Raisuli crept to the tents of some faithful tribes, and, after a period of lingering, eventually reached Tazarut which is for him a venerable family homestead and shrine. Here he settled down, and his much-drooped fortunes showed some slight signs of revival, especially when the Spaniards received their nasty knock at the Melilla end of Morocco a few months back. Raisuli made speeches in the zocos, the market places, exhorting the faithful to be firm and to fight again, and, adopting the strictest religious form of Muhammadan attire, was greatly assisted in the matter of his prestige by the circumstance that some bombs that the Spanish aviators dropped near him failed to explode. Of the significance of these incidents, as he suggested it to be, he made the utmost. The Spaniards had surrounded his sanctuary; but in accordance with their custom General Berenguer gave strict instructions that such sanctuary was to be respected by the full and treated as being ex-territorial.

### Tension is Relaxed

When the Spanish forces had to be drawn off to a large extent toward Melilla the tension upon Raisuli was much relaxed, and through certain notorious pro-French sources it was immediately claimed that he was "free." Of course he was nothing of the kind, and the Spaniards took particular care that, though their numbers were depleted, the ring round their old enemy should be preserved intact.

As a result of all the recent weariness of political debates upon the Morocco problem, and the vacillation and weakness that they have exhibited, the one thing has come out clear that whatever happens Raisuli must be dealt with and the campaign in the Beni Aros region, where he is, brought to a proper conclusion. If this were done it was held that the western section of the Spanish zone might be considered to have been finally settled. This was perhaps an optimistic view to take, but there could be no doubt that, with Raisuli taken, the rest of the region would exhibit a strong tendency toward general pacification.

### The Germ of Rebellion

As is always said in these parts, Raisuli is the focus, the germ of the rebellion. On the face of things it was not apparent that Raisuli could escape this time, but he had eluded his enemies so often before that it never seemed safe to prophesy. He was now encircled, and the Spanish plan was to close in more and more round the mountain pass on which Tazarut is situated until Raisuli at all events perceived the necessity of doing something new.

What would then happen? It was calculated by the Spanish students of this interesting problem that there were three possibilities. Raisuli might defend himself to the last and fall with a sword or other weapon in his hand. This idea was dismissed as nearly impossible, unless accident intervened, for the old chief is highly materialistic and not in the least of the heroic mold.

### French Undertakings

He would much prefer to live and plot. In the second place, he might escape through the Spanish lines despite all the vigilance that was exercised and get through to the French zone. What was against this was that the French, despite Raisuli's flattering references to them in some of his recent proclamations and the expressions of his desire to be on good terms with them, his diplomatic tactics have failed and the French have given an undertaking not to afford any protection to him. The third chance was that Raisuli might seek the protection of the sanctuary on Yebel Alam. Moorish authorities thought that this was most likely, and the question had to be considered beforehand as to what the part of the Spaniards would

be in the event of such sanctuary being sought. They have been specifically careful to respect all sanctuaries hitherto.

**Night Remain in Retreat**  
They were given to understand that while if Raisuli went to Yebel Alam and remained there quiet his retreat must be respected, which after all would make it only a question of time before he surrendered—but that if he or his friends displayed the slightest tendency toward aggression the Spaniards would be fully justified in going forward to take possession of him.

Many of the preliminary operations were of a somewhat tedious character. Troops had to be advanced slowly and carefully, and it was perceived that in some of the early morning marches General Berenguer was preceded by a guide or flag-bearer who carried the crimson standards of the Maghzen or sovereign government of Morocco. This was not always done before; it is done now in fulfillment of the intention to press the proposition that Spain, like France, is working on a protectorate, which she says, she has in some measure always done, but which France says she never has and cannot do now without some special understanding having arrived at between her and the Shereefian Government.

### Final Military Operations

It is a curious point. There, how goes General Berenguer through the valleys with the crimson flag before him, and, as the artillery begins to squeak, the cattle scurry away, and soon there are rifles cracking from the hilltops. This went on for several days, leading up to two or three more or less big engagements. In the first place a concentration of troops in the zoco of El Jemis was desired, and it

was from El Jemis that the further and, as it was hoped, final operations, against Raisuli would take place. In due course El Jemis was reached, and here there was something in the nature of a general assembly.

It was Raisuli, it will be remembered, who in 1904 drew the United States into taking action in Morocco. Raisuli had captured Ion Perdicaris, a naturalized American citizen, and John Hay, Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration, demanded "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." President Roosevelt sent a fleet of eight American warships cleared for action into Tangier Harbor. This caused the vacillating Sultan to get active, with the result that \$70,000 in silver was sent to Raisuli, he also receiving various honors and perquisites.

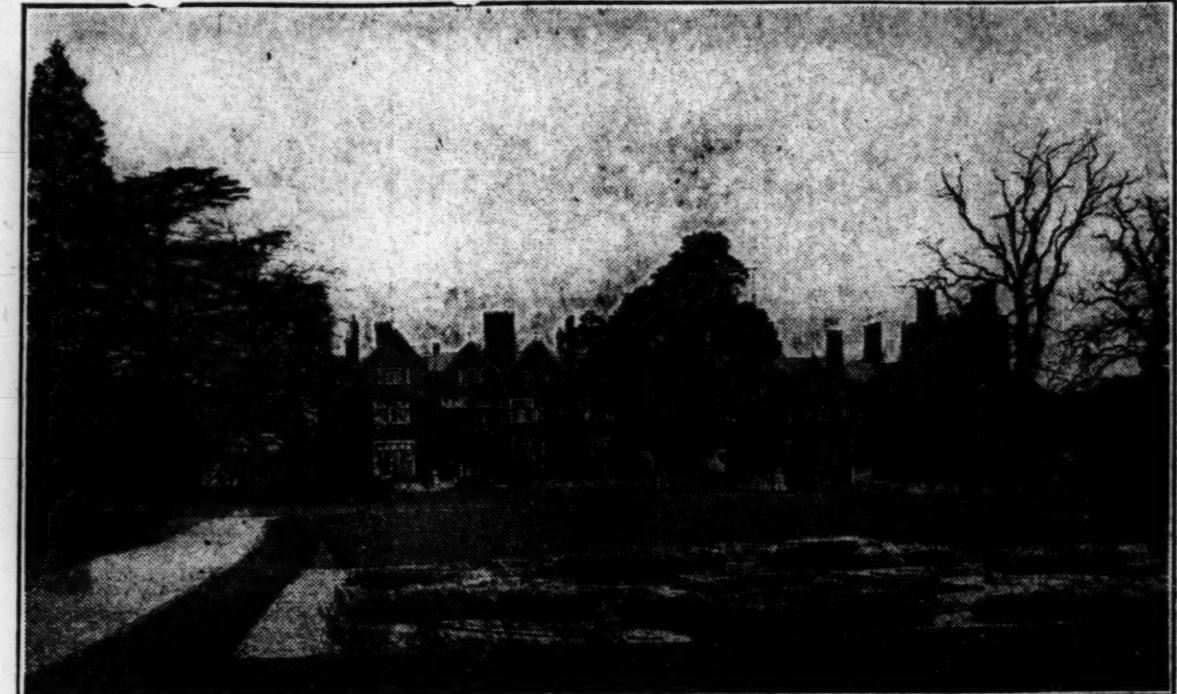
## Stepney Trade School Removes to Country

### Three Hundred Boys Occupy Estate of Goldings, Hertford

London, May 15  
Special Correspondence  
THREE hundred members of what has been described as the "largest family in the world," the boys who were being trained in the workshops at Stepney Causeway, recently exchanged the gloom of the East End of London for the sunshine, fresh air, and pleasant surroundings of Goldings, Hertford, where the

it was British and French artillery which covered the attacks of the American troops with barrage fire, and the loan we obtained from the United States enabled her to obtain victory.

"You may ask why I bring up this matter. The time has come when the Government of that country is demanding the payment of the British debt of \$10,000,000,000, and it becomes necessary for us to speak out in a friendly and frank way. Not one dollar is due the United States morally and in equity, and what we in Canada—who are in a better position to take the broad view of the matter than either our mother country or the United States—can do is to educate the people of the United States to the real situation. It will be difficult, but it can be done."



"Goldings," Hertford, New Home of William Baker Technical School

## EQUAL RIGHTS ISSUE RAISED IN ENGLAND

### Bill Places Mother on Equality With Father Regarding Custody of Children

LONDON, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Two bills promoted by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and supported by practically every woman's organization in Great Britain, will soon come up for their second reading in the House of Commons.

One at least of these measures—the Guardianship, Maintenance, Marriage and Custody of Infants Bill—has an excellent chance of passing into law this session, provided that a general election is not suddenly precipitated. It is very popular in the country and with all section in the House, with whom it is an old friend. So much, indeed, is public opinion in favor of this measure that when it came before the Commons last year it passed its second reading without a division and got through the committee stage in one morning: something that could only happen to a very uncontroversial piece of legislation. Had the Government allowed it to be proceeded with, it is probable that it would now be on the Statute Book; but, toward the closing days of the session, it was stalled along with other private members' bills. Since then, however, the demand for the bill has grown, and the Government has been pressed to make it responsible for its success. But, although it has refused to do this, it has tried to effect a compromise.

In order that the bill might be proceeded with as quickly as possible Lord Askwith introduced it into the House of Lords, and it passed its second reading on March 1. It sometimes happens that a bill that has gone almost uncontested through the Lower Chamber takes an unconscionable time—even if it is not thrown out altogether—to get through the Upper House owing to some slight flaw in the drafting. There is nothing that the law lords like so much as worrying over legal technicalities.

And after they have done with a proposal there is often little left of it but a mass of holes!

What has happened, however, is this: When Lord Askwith's bill was submitted to the lords the Government announced that a Cabinet committee had been formed to consider various aspects of the proposal and to confer with others who are interested in it. Now a Cabinet committee sounds very important, but it is sometimes used as a pretext to hang up a measure indefinitely. In this case such a course is not anticipated. Although it would give no specific promise, the Government made it quite clear that it appreciates the great feeling behind this bill.

It is a very comprehensive measure. It places the mother on an equality with the father in regard to the guardianship and custody of their children and gives the mother the same right as the father to appoint guardians. At present neither parent is legally obliged to support their children on any adequate scale, but this bill makes both parents responsible for their proper maintenance, and according to their means. At the law now stands a man who has been ordered by the court to contribute to the support of his family can still evade his responsibility if he is determined so to do. There are men who prefer to go to prison for a short time rather than help to keep their family over a long period. If this bill passes, however, imprisonment will no longer

cancel the debt, and in the event of a person—father or mother—attempting to shirk payment the requisite amount will be deducted at the source, from property or wages, and paid into court.

The Separation and Maintenance Orders bill has not at present such a strong backing as the Guardianship bill, although feminists generally are just as keen on this measure, and many of the foremost magistrates in the country are its ardent advocates.

## LEGALITY OF VICTORIA DRINK ACT TESTED

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31 (Special Correspondence)—The Government Liquor Control Act, under which the British Columbia Government holds a monopoly of liquor sales, is unconstitutional, according to a dissenting

Judgment handed down here today by Mr. Justice Martin. The majority of the Appeal Court, of which Mr. Justice Martin is a member, held that the law was unconstitutional by dismissing the appeal of a man convicted of selling liquor and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Martin says in his judgment that the liquor act exists only for the purposes of revenue; and that its practical operation disproves the argument that it was framed for the lawful control of the liquor trade. The judgment denies that the Province may monopolize a trade for revenue under cover of an ostensible control of such trade. The Judge distinguishes carefully between the aims of the former Prohibition Act, which he says was lawful, and those of the present law which is ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature under the British North America Act.

Constitutionality of the liquor law will be tested before the Imperial Privy Council in an appeal against the British Columbia Appeal Court's recent decision, it was announced.

**NEW BUILDING AT MCGILL**  
MONTREAL, June 3 (Special Correspondence)—The McGill University Biological Building is now completed. Construction began in June, 1921. The five-story structure has cost about \$400,000.

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# The Japanese in California Grow Apace in Population and in Wealth

Sacramento, Cal.

Special Correspondence

THE number of Japanese now in California who are of voting age and were born either in the United States or in Hawaii, and therefore, are American citizens, is 49,000.

This statement, probably the most important, certainly the most startling which has been made concerning Oriental colonization in California within the past 10 years, comes from J. H. MacLafferty, an attorney of Oakland, who has just completed a long and detailed survey of American-born Japanese, both in California and in the Hawaiian Islands, from which Mr. MacLafferty has just returned. Figures collected by the Japanese Exclusion League, of San Francisco and this city, indicate that Mr. MacLafferty's figures are conservative. In fact, it is alleged by American investigators, and admitted as probably true by the officials of the Japanese associations of this part of California, that there are nearly 51,000 Japanese who exercise the right to vote in California, through the accident of their having been born in the United States, instead of in Japan.

"There are more than 100,000 Japanese in California," said Mr. MacLafferty, "and there were born to them 5304 children in 1921, or 334 to every 1000 Japanese married women. There is about one Japanese woman to every two Japanese men; that is to say, if there are 120,000 of these Asiatics in this State, there are 40,000 women and 80,000 men. Their birth rate compares startlingly with that of the white married women of California, which is about 125 to every 1000. There are now 49,000 voting Japanese in California, men and women. In 25 years there will be 200,000. If the present birth rate keeps up, and there is every reason to believe that it will increase, The most dangerous factor in the situation is that the Japanese are using Hawaii as an open door to American citizenship. Japanese children born in the Hawaiian Islands, of course, are American citizens. As soon as they are recorded as such, numbers of these potential American electors are taken back to Japan and given the regular Japanese schooling and military training, and then returned to Hawaii to resume their citizenship, whence they come freely to the United States."

## The Kankadon System

Mr. MacLafferty's estimate of an increasing birth rate is based on the steadily increasing number of Japanese women who are being brought to the United States, largely through Pacific coast ports, under the new Kankadon system, which has been put into use by the Japanese Government, to replace to some extent the picture bride system and to increase the number of women of marriageable age entering the United States. By this system any Japanese resident in any foreign country may return to Japan for 90 days without being subject to military service, provided he marries while he is in Japan, and takes his bride with him to his home in the foreign country whence he came, or in some other foreign country. Last year approximately 1250 picture brides came into California. Present indications are that more than 2000 Japanese brides will come in this year under the Kankadon system.

Not only does the Japanese population of California show a great increase, however, but its holdings of the best irrigated lands in the State are increasing by leaps and bounds. While the Japanese subject cannot own land in his own name in California, he can hold it in the name of his American-born children, as their guardian, according to a recent decision of the California State Supreme Court. In addition to this, several Japanese clubbed together and organized into a corporation, can buy and sell and lease and transfer land, so long as the transactions are conducted in the name of the corporation. Statistics compiled recently show that of approximately 4,000,000 acres of irrigated agricultural lands in California, the Japanese occupy about 700,000 acres, or approximately 20 per cent. The Japanese themselves number about 2 per cent of the population of the State; thus one-fifth of the population controls one-fifth of the best lands in the State.

Toyaji Chiba, managing director of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, said in a public utterance three years ago:

"Ten per cent of the total farm output of California was produced by Japanese in 1915. Of this percentage, those with which the Japanese have most to do are the truck crops, such as strawberries, asparagus, celery and tomatoes. From 60 to 90 per cent of the entire output of these crops in the State is produced by Japanese. These crops all require a stooping position, great manual dexterity, and painstaking methods of work, which laborers of other races, with long legs unsuited for stooping, cannot endure."

Steady Growth of Production

This was the last public utterance of any official of any of the Japanese associations on the subject, and it is now virtually impossible to get a statement from any of the associations as to the number of Japanese in California or the amount of land they occupy. With the steady increase in the number of Japanese going into the truck-gardening industry, it is considered certain by the Japanese Exclusion League, and by other persons closely interested in the problem, that at least 20 per cent of the total farm output of California comes from Japanese producers today. The Japanese invasion of California's agricultural lands is divided into five groups, the rice districts of Glenn, Colusa and Butte counties; the asparagus, berry, vegetable, fruit and vineyard sections of San Joaquin, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Sutter and Placer counties; the fruit and vineyard districts of Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties; the fruit and vegetable districts of Los Angeles and Orange counties, and the cantaloupe



Photograph by International

Japanese "Picture Brides" at the United States Immigration Station on Angel Island, San Francisco Bay. Importations of these brides reached as high as 1500 a year when the Japanese Government found it could provide wives for its men in America faster by allowing the men to return to Japan to select them under what is known as the Kankadon system. Both systems are now in use and importations of Japanese women so far this year indicate that the 1922 total will exceed 2000.

and vegetable districts of imperial County.

The report states that in some of the richest counties in the State, Oceans—largely Japanese—occupy a total acreage ranging from 50 to 75 per cent of the total irrigated area. This is notable in San Joaquin County, where of a total of 130,000 irrigated acres, the Orientals occupy 95,828 acres; Colusa County, where the Orientals cultivate 51,105 of the 70,000 irrigated acres; Placer County, with 19,000 acres under cultivation, and the Orientals controlling 18,321 acres; and Sacramento County, in which is located the capital of the State, with the Orientals cultivating 64,860 of the 80,000 acres under irrigation. Because of the character of the crops favored by the Japanese, their agricultural activities so far are confined to 29 counties in the State of California, all these being in the most highly developed agricultural sections. So far as can be learned, no Japanese ever has taken "raw" land and brought it under irrigation, developed wells on it, or done anything to make the soil productive.

## How They Got the Land

All Japanese engaged in agriculture in California have gained the foothold by going as laborers into sections which have been reclaimed from the wild, put under irrigation and highly developed, and there working for the first year at wages from one-fifth to one-half those at which white laborers could work and support their families and themselves. Thus, gradually, but surely, the Orientals drove out the white workers, and then, no sooner did they get the field to themselves than they raised wages, sometimes, to a point higher than the scale formerly paid to white labor. This has happened, according to official reports, in every one of the 29 counties where Japanese were settled. As the white laborers left, the Japanese began to introduce their cropping contracts, preferring to work thus with the white owners of the land than on a wage basis. Eventually, the Orientals came to control the lands, until the California Alien Land Law forbade the ownership of land within the State by persons ineligible to citizenship in the United States.

The State Supreme Court has upheld this law, with the exception of the clause which forbade Japanese parents to buy and sell and lease lands as guardians of their minor, American-born, children, who are entitled to own and buy and sell lands when they reach their majority. In a decision just issued on the day that this correspondence was written, the California State Supreme Court especially declared that the alien land law could not be circumvented by Americans holding land for Japanese owners. The alien land law was adopted by the voters at the last general election, and the decision giving adult Japanese the right to act as guardians for their minor children admittedly leaves a large loophole for deception.

## Substitute for "Guardianship Clause"

As a result of this decision, Gov. William D. Stephens has asked the co-operation of leading attorneys of the State to draft a substitute for the "guardianship clause" which will stand the test of the courts. It is proposed to submit this substitute paragraph to the next state Legislature, in an effort to prevent the Japanese becoming the principal landowners in California. It is believed by the Governor and by these attorneys that a clause making any alien ineligible to act as guardian for his or her minor children, would meet with the approval of the state Supreme Court, the clause which was declared unconstitutional having applied only to Japanese, and having been considered class legislation.

Some very interesting phases are presented by the situation with respect to the ownership, leasing or control and operation of land in California by the Japanese. In the light of the often-expressed desire of Japan to maintain cordial relations with this country, it is difficult for the American to understand the attitude of the Japanese residents here and of the Japanese Government, in regard to this very vital matter. Aside from the strictly legal aspect of the situation, it is a source of wonder that the Japanese insist on owning and con-

trolling land in California, in the face of an apparent state-wide opposition. Even though they are within their technically legal rights, why do they persist in seeking to gain a foothold where it must be obvious, to them, that they are not wanted?

Money Goes Back-to Japan

Last year, the Japanese agriculturists of California sent back to Japan between \$60,000,000 and \$61,000,000 which they had taken from the soil of California. It went back through Japanese merchants to Japanese bankers and thence to Japanese banks and individuals on the other side of the Pacific. This sum figures out to the tremendous average of nearly \$200,000 for every working day in the year, and not a cent of it remained in California, though all of it was produced by California soil. In the decade from 1909 to 1919, the latter being the latest year at which the Japanese associations could give out figures known to be accurate, the acreage occupied by Japanese in California increased 412.9 per cent. In the same period, the value of the aggregate crops produced

while the Japanese have never perfect a large Labor organization in California, they are, however, well organized throughout the State, in 55 associations, each a branch, or "local" of the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, which, again, is under the control and official direction of the Japanese Consul-General in San Francisco. Thus, these associations are in direct connection with the Government at Tokyo, and form, literally and truthfully, branches of the Japanese Empire within the United States. This is one of the phases of the situation to which the people of California most strongly object. With the shadows of 49,000 to 50,000 Japanese voters creeping down upon them, Californians are seeking through their representatives in Congress a law which shall make any immigrant to the United States, whose parents were or are ineligible to American citizenship, likewise ineligible to citizenship. Such a law, they believe, not only will help to stem the tide of immigration, but will prevent the control of the ballot in California from passing into the hands of Asiatics in the very near future.



Photograph by International

Japanese Men Waiting at the San Francisco Immigration Station to Claim Their "Picture Brides" as Rapidly as They Are Passed by the Immigration Commissioner

This system has been partially superseded by one under which the Japanese men, living in America, may return to Japan and remain there 90 days without being subjected to military service, provided they marry within that period.

by Japanese in California increased from \$6,235,856 in 1909 to \$67,145,730 in 1919, or 975.8 per cent gain.

## The European Gliding Contests

Hardly a week now passes that does not bring forth some new announcement of interest concerning the plans for European soaring flight competitions. The latest copy of that journal of imposing title, "Die Zeitschrift für Fliegerkunst und Motorluftschiffahrt" announced the offer of a prize of 75,000 marks for the best performance made between now and the beginning of next April by a glider carrying two persons with a total weight of at least 330 lbs. It looks like a step really intended to lead in the direction of utilization of soaring flight for transportation, far away as that dream may seem to most followers of aeronautics at the present time.

Indications of the tremendous advance made in gliding flight in recent years is found in the requirement that the glider winning the prize must have shown its ability to make a flight at least three miles long in a straight line while carrying two people and to execute complete circles to the right or to the left at the will of the pilot. In order that the apparatus may be more practical constructionally than some of those built in the past, it is further provided that no machine will be eligible unless it can be set up or taken to pieces by two men in 15 minutes, and it must not, under any condition, occupy a floor space more

than 48 feet in any direction or stand more than 12 feet high. This provision bars out the "floating machines" of abnormally large size and light wing loading such as have sometimes appeared in the competitions for single seaters. The competition for two-passenger gliders is even more restricted nationally than is that French glider meet to which allusion was made in this column two weeks ago. The prize for passenger carrying in soaring flight is open for competition only to Germans in machines designed and built in Germany.

## When Ivy Williams Was Called to the English Bar

On the evening of May 11 the precincts of the Temple in London seemed to be attracting an unusual number of women who wandered through the quaint old courts, peeped into doorways and listened to the chimes of the clock, as they vainly tried to catch a glimpse of Miss Ivy Williams, the first woman to be "called" as a barrister. She, however, was not visible, for alighting quite unnoticed from a taxi in Middle Temple Lane, she stepped—a tall, slim figure—by a short cut to the door which admits to "Hall," where dinner was served at the beautifully polished tables beneath the ancient banners and coats-of-arms.

The tables were bare of cloths, but so highly polished are they that the fine old plate and glass are reflected in them as in a mirror. Never from time immemorial has a cloth been permitted to cover that shining surface. After dinner had been solemnly taken of the benches in their robes referred to the small panelled room, called for no known reason "The Parliament House." Miss Williams, in virtue of her seniority in examinations, was the first of the rather crowded group of students standing round to be called up to face the benches.

Mr. Dickens, K. C., son of the novelist, welcomed her, together with the rest of the new students, in a short speech beginning with the quaint old formula, "I publish you as a barrister of the honorable society of the Inner Temple." No official report of the speech is given to the press, and the benches felt they could not depart from their usual rule. Mr. Dickens said he felt proud to think that both he and Miss Williams' names would go down to history in connection with this unique occasion; he thought that good work during the war, rather than broken windows, had helped to win this distinction for women.

Each in turn was received, and then Miss Williams, in a charming speech, returned thanks for their admission and welcome; there was no sign of consciousness that she was doing more than address a class of students. The actual ceremony occupied less than half an hour. After an interval

## Under the Greenwood Tree

by Arthur Rector

Birches of the High Hills

BOTT'S SPUR is a mighty rock shoulder that projects from Mt. Washington southward. It bears a huge granite boulder balanced just where its smooth surface begins to dip precipitously. This boulder was dropped where it now lies by the ice that came sliding down from the north ages ago, smothering in its cold green depths the whole White Mountain range, cracking chunks from the summits and grinding grooves along all exposed rock surfaces. That the melting ice should have dropped the boulder where it is seems a fairly simple matter. That it should remain there, for hundreds of thousands of years, seemingly so insecurely balanced that one hesitates to sit below it, is always a matter of wonder to the trail plodder. Yet there it is and one of the most interesting of the many trails that lead to the summit of Mt. Washington passes it.

This trail begins at the roadside in Pinkham Notch and climbs grandly, almost from the start, through primeval woods. The lumbermen took the course here, to be sure, but they left the hard wood. Here are birches along the footpath that may have been growing when Darby Field and his two Indian companions came this way on the white man's first climb to the summit. It may be not. Birches grow to a certain size with rapidity. Yet there are nearly three feet in diameter, some of them having the great solid trunks and shaggy, scant heads of foliage which are characteristic of first growth trees in a forest which ax and fire have mercifully spared through the centuries. Trees like these, still standing, are of inestimable value to the region in which they grow, a value which has nothing to do with the number of board feet in the great old trunks. It is a value based on sentiment, which in the end is an economic value, also for sentiment brings more wealth to the White Mountains than lumber has ever brought out of them.

Trees of the Jackson Trail

The trail up Mt. Jackson, which starts out from the upper end of Crawford Notch, is also a memorable one, because it passes at its outset through groves of immemorial trees. The Jackson trail trees are hemlocks, wonderful, clean, straight columns, great of girth and like the boulder birches limbless almost to their sparse, shaggy tops. Hemlocks do not grow to the same height as the white birches, still standing, are of inestimable value to the schoolmaster. Indeed the birch seems to have been, in primitive times, in many countries the symbol of authority and of power.

On the other hand the Welsh girl gave her lover a birchen branch as a token that she accepted him. In Wales, too, the Maypole about which the villagers danced and played joyous games was always a birch. Thus the "bedwen" was a permanent feature of the village green, and the greatest game of all was to steal the bedwen. This, when accomplished, was celebrated with peculiar festivities. Possibly out of these midnight marauding expeditions and their accompanying festivities came the superstition that on Walpurgis night—the eve of May Day—witches and warlocks held high carnival.

On midsummer night in old London town "Every man's door was shadowed with green birch, St. John's wort and other beautiful flowers and had also lamps of glass with wicks burning in them all night" to frighten away the fairies which on midsummer night at least dared to play their pranks even in the heart of the town.

Another north European legend has it that the dwarf birch has been stunted and made to crawl upon the earth as it literally does in Lapland and other countries up under the Arctic Circle as well as on the summits of mountains otherwise treeless because it furnished the rod with which the Nazarene was scourged.

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the benchers solemnly retired and Miss Williams left almost immediately after.

Ten years ago Holton Knight started the members of the annual meeting of the bar by making the revolutionary proposal that women be admitted. The movement has been ably supported since then by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Willoughby Dickenson among others, and the various women's societies have given loyal help. When the historic charter of women's rights, the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act passed into law, the movement in England to open the bar to women attained its triumph.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## A California Arts Clearing House

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to increase the appreciation of art, to put the cost of works of art at least fair merit within the reach of persons in ordinary financial conditions, to educate the majority of the people to an appreciation of the best in art, and to assist artists in disposing of their productions at reasonable prices, a movement which promises success has been started here for the establishment of the California Arts Clearing House.

The plan, which originated with William F. Ante, an artist of European origin, and H. Ellsworth Bassett, also an artist, formerly of New York, has met with the immediate support of leading painters and sculptors in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley and has as patrons more than a score of men and women prominent in professional and business lines, other than art, in all three cities. No attempt has been made to enlist support of the society people or of art dealers, since, on the one hand, it is intended to be a pre-eminently practical enterprise for both artist and purchaser of pictures, while, on the other hand, it is felt that better results can be obtained if the professional dealers in paintings and sculptures can be kept out of it.

The plan in brief contemplates the permanent establishment, in a large, well-lighted hall, centrally located in San Francisco, of an exhibition of paintings and sculptures of the more stable schools of art. These productions are to be plainly priced by the artist at his minimum figure and are to be sold to any purchaser on the spot. The exhibition will be free to all; there will be no fee to the artist other than a commission when a painting or a piece of sculpture is sold, merely sufficient to cover costs of rental, insurance and salary of a manager, who also is to be caretaker of the exhibit and salesman for the productions. All transactions will be in cash, packing and removal to be paid by the purchaser. The commission charged, of course, will vary, according to the amount of sales each month, but it is estimated that 2 to 3 per cent will cover the costs of operation, as compared with the 10 to 20 per cent charged by art dealers.

To the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ante gave the following statement of the plan:

The art dealer seeks to get the highest possible price for a painting; if it were left to him, the average man today never would be able to own a painting or a piece of sculpture really worth having. His art would be confined to copies and to commercial productions. At the same time, the art dealer charges such a high commission that the artist receives less for his work than he would have been paid had he sold it direct to the purchaser at 10 to 25 per cent less than the dealer received. The dealer, occupied with the problem of selling a large number of paintings or sculptures, cannot give adequate attention to any one of them. Consequently, many really worth-while artists, who do not happen to have attained the 'fad' stage, are unable to dispose of their productions. It is equally true that there are thousands of persons who would be very glad to have these productions—both in painting and sculpture—if they could get them at a reasonable price, and if a number of them were always on exhibition in some centrally located place, where the art-lover who is not a millionaire could go and have his own time to look at and select pictures without being annoyed, or at least constantly interrupted, by the art dealer.

From thought on these conditions, and discussion of them with several artists on the Pacific Coast, the idea of the California Art Clearing House came into being. Frankly, the idea is to sell pictures, but to sell good pictures at a price fair to both the artist and the purchaser. This is not 'commercializing art' in any sense, because, after the individual artist has fixed his final and lowest price on his production, a committee of disinterested artists, one of whom may be the manager of the art clearing house, will review the work and decide the price at which the picture or sculpture will have the greatest possibility of sale. If this price is above, or below, that which the producing artist has affixed to his work, the matter will be discussed with him, and every effort will be made to arrive at a price at which a sale may be expected within a reasonable length of time.

'Space alone will limit the number of art works each artist may present; costs of operation will be held to a minimum and the manager at all times will be open for unbiased discussion with would-be purchasers of any of the works offered. In addition to helping the artists to dispose of their work, the clearing house will be a factor in the greatest opportunity open to the artist—that of bringing the public to a better understanding of art. The better and wider the understanding of art—particularly painting—possessed by people who are not artists, the greater and more remunerative will be the field of the artist. We wish to correlate these two, the artist and his opportunity, at the lowest possible cost to both. Fads and fads will not be given space in the clearing house, because, while these productions may be of interest to wealthy collectors, they are apt to be of too brief existence to be offered to men and women who, quite possibly, buy one piece of

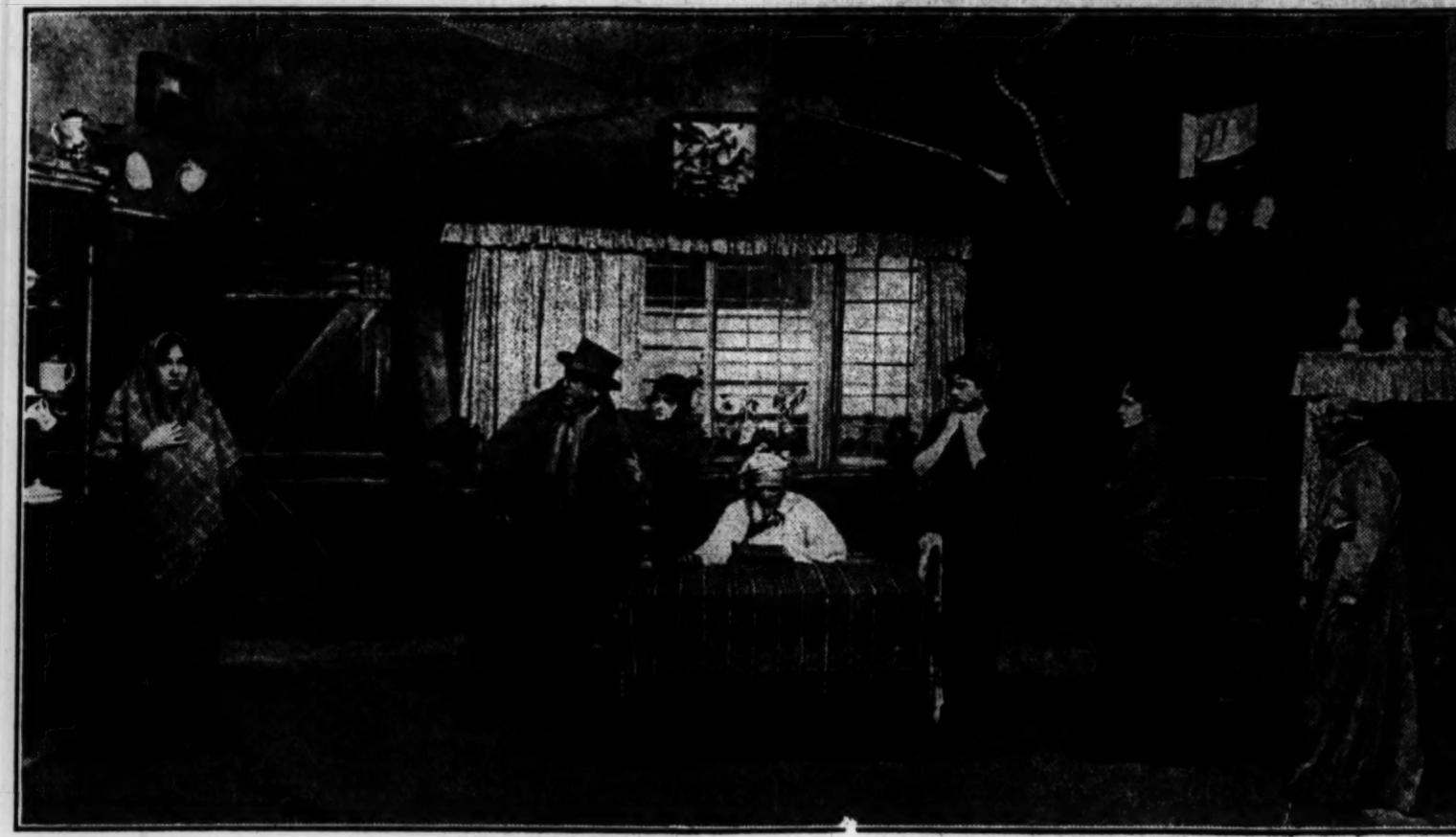
art in a lifetime, or at most two or three. California artists will be favored in the exhibition, because we believe there is greater demand among average men and women for paintings of scenes and of incidents which they know, or which they have seen, than

for those which always must remain to them merely 'pictures.' Artists from other localities will be admitted, of course, as space permits.

"The clearing house will be a practical show and saleroom, and some of the expenses will be met, provided a suitable hall is obtained, by the rental of the exhibition room or rooms for evening meetings by artistic and other organizations of good character. We think, also, that such meet-

ings will tend to give the clearing house a certain amount of beneficial advertising among those attending and their friends. We hope, too, that such a clearing house for art may become a headquarters for artists, at which they may receive patrons and prospective patrons for their work and where portrait artists may meet their clients. In short, we would like to combine business and art to the advantage of the artist, and the artist

and the people to the advantage of both. Art to be vital and alive, and grow into its proper and deserving position in the life of the world—and especially of western America—must be brought into the homes, must be made part of the home, that institution in which all things should be beautiful, and, in this manner, lend itself to the development of the greatest of all arts—the art of living vividly, artistically, joyously and well."



Scene in "If Four Walls Told," Comedy by Edward Percy, at the Royalty Theater, London

© Stage Photo Company

## May Jennings Featuring Modern Songs, Especially by Americans

NEW YORK, May 29 (Special Correspondence)—Mme. May Jennings, the contralto, on leaving here to give concerts in Kansas City and a number of smaller places in Missouri, where she has formerly been a visitor, told a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor that she was endeavoring to introduce to her audiences modern songs, more particularly American compositions.

"I find," said she, "that the musical clubs in the middle west and the educational institutions before which I appear want conservative and at the same time a comprehensive program. They want all the leading national schools and the principal historical epochs represented. I always give an Italian and a French group of songs.

"In my Italian group, however, I try not to confine myself too much to old works. If I sing old pieces like the arias, 'Lungi dal caro bene,' and 'Ah, rendimi quel core,' I also sing something in the style of Sibella's 'Non ho parole' and 'O bocca dolorosa.' I sometimes put in my French group a piece like 'Lachelure' of Debussy, even at the risk of its puzzling my listeners, and I experiment, with rather more certainty of success, with his 'Mandoline' and with Fouldrain's 'Carnaval.'

I sing, too, the three contralto arias of Saint-Saëns in 'Samson and Delilah.' The contralto aria from Tchaikovsky's 'Jeanne d'Arc' I sing in French, but most of my Russian pieces I sing in English translation. To my regular repertory I have been adding each season songs by such American composers as Hageman, Carpenter and Dels and I shall test more of them than usual on my present trip. A couple of songs by Dels that I shall introduce on my programs are 'The Warning' and 'Come up, Come in, with Streamers.'

"I must not neglect to add that I sing German songs, and that I particularly enjoy interpreting works by Strauss. In things of this sort, I always prefer to have my own accompanist, though, occasionally, in a concert before a musical club I have one of the members of the organization assist me at the piano. At most of my June recitals in Missouri, Miss Emilie Goetze will play my accompaniments."

Places at which Madame Jennings has appeared are Oberlin College, Sweet Briar College, and Christian College. She has sung also with the Sedalia Musical Club of Moberly, Mo., and numerous other clubs. Before the war she appeared frequently with German singing societies in New York and Brooklyn. She has taken part in the faculty concerts of New York College of Music and she has been a church soloist in New York.

W. P. T.

### Musical Art Club Award

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—The Musical Art Club of Philadelphia, the leading musical club of this city, some time ago offered, through the generosity of one of its members, a prize of \$100 for a performance by a string quartet of amateur standing. The players were required to be under 25 years of age. The object of this prize was to stimulate the interest in chamber music and the study of the cello and viola. For some years on Wednesday nights the so-called "Scratch Club" has met—a group of men playing string instruments. The winning players on Wednesday, June 7, consisted of Manuel Esterman, first violin, Margarita Parkinson, second violin, Peter Puleyer, viola, and Crede Glenn, cello. They were obliged to play the scherzo

### French Art Gifts to San Francisco

PARIS, June 8 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government has turned over to Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels of San Francisco a portion of the palace of the Legion of Honor for an exhibition of art objects which she has been collecting in Europe for a duplicate of the palace which she is having built in San Francisco. This exhibition will probably last six weeks, beginning in July, 1923.

The exhibition will be composed largely of gifts from the Ministry of Fine Arts and private persons in France. Among these will be the uniform and sword which Marshal Joffre wore in the Battle of the Marne.

The Duchess of Vendome is arranging with 50 women of the French nobility for each to make one gift to the San Francisco museum. These gifts will first be exhibited in Paris. The Queen of Rumania had agreed to take charge of one section of the San Francisco palace and fill it with gifts either from herself or her friends and subjects.

*The attainment of smartness without sacrifice of comfort*

*Cantilever Shoes*

**Thomas J. Jackson**  
INCORPORATED  
Women's Shop—1505 Washington Ave.,  
DETROIT

Two entertaining volumes of different aspect that have just appeared in the United States are "Creative Unity," by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, a volume of poetical essays, and "Broken Stowage," a collection of vigorous and vivid short stories of the sea by Captain David Bone, who sails into New York every once in a while. Captain Bone belongs with William McFee among those sea writers who practice what they write.

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A recent volume of poetry worthy of special attention is "Yellow Clover," by Katherine Lee Bates (Dutton). Other volumes of poetry have preceded "Yellow Clover" among them "College Beautiful" and "America the Beautiful" and many poems for children.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## GOVERNMENT SAYS THAT BUSINESS GAINS STEADILY

Bright Crop Prospect Is Biggest Factor in the Improvement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The business improvement is gathering increased momentum all over the United States, according to reports received by government departments here. The Department of Commerce reports an increased activity in nearly all lines; the Department of Agriculture forecasts larger crops this year than last year and the financial situation is declared by Treasury officials to be comparatively easy, with ample reserve credit for business expansion.

## Big Wheat Crop

It is upon the bright crop prospects that greatest emphasis is being placed, for with the prosperity of the farmers good business generally is assured. The Department of Agriculture reports the winter wheat showed improvement to the extent of 22,000,000 bushels since May 1, with a forecast of 607,000,000 bushels, or the fourth largest crop ever grown.

The spring wheat area is 1,000,000 acres less than last year, but production is forecast at 247,000,000 bushels, or 39,000,000 bushels more than the 1921 crop. Forecasts of production of other major crops were: oats 1,305,000,000 bushels, barley 191,000,000, rye 81,000,000, hay 106,000,000, apples 150,000,000, and peaches 64,000,000 bushels.

Attention is called by Treasury officials to a distinct easing in money—always an incentive to better business. The \$250,000,000 flotation of one-year Treasury certificates was offered on a 3% basis, which is 1/4 per cent lower than that carried by the last corresponding issue.

## Auto and Steel Gains

An official at the Department of Commerce was asked which lines of industry are showing the greatest improvement and he said they were the building, steel and motor industries. The only deterring factor in the glowing situation is the coal miners' strike. The threat of railroad workers to strike is not taken seriously here. One high Administration official said he did not believe there would be a strike, asserting that wages paid on the railroads were higher than in other lines and the workers would not be likely to strike under these conditions.

Reports from motor car factories show a shipment of 252,000 passenger cars and trucks in May, an increase of 53 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago and 13 per cent greater than in April.

Another barometer of the trend is the report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, showing that the May output of steel ingots for the entire country was at the rate of 37,180,000 tons, or 70.8 per cent of capacity, compared with a rate of 34,746,000 tons, or 66.2 per cent of capacity in the previous month.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The krona at Vienna is 71.00 to the £1, compared with 1600 a year ago and 24 normally.

A group of southern capitalists and mill men are proposing to build and operate a chain of mills with 1,000,000 spindles.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of \$5,890,400 additional common stock.

France will float another internal loan of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 francs soon, for continuation of the work of reconstruction of devastated regions.

Representatives of the grain exchanges will appear before the House Committee on Agriculture to raise objections to the new grain futures act about to be reported.

B. & R. Knight, Inc., is offering for sale at public auction on June 27 and 28 two of its smaller mills, located at Hyde Park and Manchac, Mass., with a capacity of 70,000 spindles.

J. P. Morgan & Co. pays \$15,000 for a leasehold of Spring Lake Camps in Somerset County, Me., where its 250 employees will have three weeks vacation at a flat rate.

Denying that the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Lackawanna Steel Company will operate to restrain trade, the two companies asked the Federal Trade Commission to dismiss complaint issued against the consolidation by the commission on June 3.

Actual work on the new union railroad station in Chicago, costing \$60,000,000 and backed by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, St. Louis and Chicago & Alton railroads, has begun. The new terminal will cover six blocks and the main waiting room will have floor space of 26,500 feet.

The United States Treasury Department report shows that on June 1 there was \$5,346,323,497 in circulation in the United States, or \$48.78 per capita. This is slight decrease from May 1, when the per capita circulation was \$48.89. On June 1, 1921, it was \$60.99.

The New Jersey board of taxes and assessments disallowed appeals of the railroad systems from assessments for 1922. The aggregate valuation of these properties for taxes for 1922 was \$415,135,518. The tax involved is \$14,740,623, of which \$5,684,759 will go to municipalities and \$3,055,839 to the State. The railroads asserted this valuation was in excess of true value.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 9 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

June May June 9, 1922, 1922, 1921

Wheat, No 2 spring 1.67 1.67 1.78

Wheat, No 2 red. 1.31 1.80 1.72

Corn, No 2 yellow. .75 .80 .83

Oats, No 2 white. .46 .49 .49

Flour, Minn. 5.80 5.30 6.25

Lard, prime. 12.00 12.00 11.00

Pork, mess. 26.50 25.50 24.50

Beef, family. 15.50 16.00 19.00

Sugar, gran. 5.80 5.30 6.25

Iron, No 2 Phl. 26.26 25.40 25.50

Silver. .72 1.69 .58

Lead. 5.10 5.20 4.75

Tin. 22.125 20.625 21.00

Copper. 14.00 12.00 12.00

Rubber, rib sm shs. 14.1% 16 .13

Cotton, Mid Uplands 21.70 20.00 17.90

Steel billets, Pitts. 35.00 32.00 37.00

Print cloths. .05 1/2 .06 1/2 .04 1/2

Zinc. 5.75 5.30 4.85

## SWEDEN STORES SURPLUS IRON ORE

Reports Show Quantity Worked Has Increased in Year

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondent)—The large Grängesberg-Oreolund Trafik Aktiebolag, which controls Sweden's export of iron ore, in its report for 1921, shows 3,166,000 tons of iron ore worked at Kirunaavaara (Lapland), compared with 342,000 tons in 1920. There were sold and invoiced 3,059,000 tons, compared with 1,099,000 tons for 1920, stocks consequently increasing from 518,000 tons to 925,000 tons. The breaking up of ore at the neighboring Lnnossavaara was begun in 1921 and the production amounted to 181,000 tons. At Gällivara, Lapland, 1,378,000 tons of ore were worked, compared with 941,000 tons in 1920. The quantity sold and invoiced only amounted to 180,000 tons against 879,000 tons for 1920, and stocks increased from 432,000 tons to 1,630,000 tons. Most of the unsold ore is stored at the shipping ports.

At Grängesberg the production of ore during 1921 amounted to 479,000 tons compared with 656,000 tons in 1920, and the export here decreased from 485,000 tons to 284,000 tons. The production of ore at Strasså receded from 279,000 tons to 120,000 tons.

The company, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, began with a share capital at 19,100,000 kroner, which has since been increased to 119,000,000 kroner, with reserves amounting to 45,000,000 kroner. The company owns three railway companies with an aggregate of 215 miles, and its fleet of steamers and motor vessels will soon have an aggregate tonnage of 200,000.

The profits for 1921 amount to 15,223,036 kroner, or about 2,500,000 kroner less than the previous year, a dividend of 15 per cent being declared, compared with 18 per cent for the previous year.

The business arrangements with Germany have been modified. Three German firms have hitherto had the selling, and also the shipment, forwarding, and sampling of the ore sold to Germany. According to the new arrangement, the same three firms continue the sale, but all the other work has been transferred to a new company in Berlin.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/4%	3 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2% @ 4 1/2%	4 1/2% @ 4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2% @ 5 1/2%	5 1/2% @ 6 1/2%
Customers' com'l 1 m.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Individ. cus. col. 1 m.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Today		
Yesterday		

Bar silver in New York. 71 1/2c 72 1/2c

Bar silver in London. 35 1/2d

Mexican dollars. 55 1/2c

Bar gold in London. 91 1/2d

Canadian ex. dis. (%). 3%

Domestic bar silver. 99 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.

Boston. 4 1/4 Bengal. 7

New York. 4 1/4 Berlin. 5

Philadelphia. 4 1/2 Paris. 5

Cleveland. 4 1/2 Brussels. 5

Richmond. 4 1/2 Christiania. 5 1/2

Atlanta. 4 1/2 Copenhagen. 5 1/2

Chicago. 4 1/2 Madrid. 6

St. Louis. 4 1/2 Paris. 5

Kansas City. 5 London. 4

Minneapolis. 5 Rome. 5 1/2

Dallas. 5 Stockholm. 5 1/2

San Francisco. 5 Switzerland. 5 1/2

Amsterdam. 4 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges. \$51,000,000 \$70,500,000

Year ago today. 40,873,570

Balances. 16,000,000 53,900,000

Bar. F. R. Bank credit. 15,451,973 43,200,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery:

Prime Eligible Banks—

60@90 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

30@60 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

Under 30 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

60@30 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

30@60 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

Under 30 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

Eligible Private Bankers—

60@90 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

30@60 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

Under 30 days. 34 1/2% 34 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure. With the exception of Sterling, Argentina, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of exchange:

Last

Sterling— Current previous Parity

Demand. 4.49% 4.49% \$4,564.8

Cables. 4.5% 4.49% \$4,564.8

Frances. 6.00 6.00 19.3

Gold. 3.65 3.90 19.3

Marks. .0003475 .0003487 23.8

Live. 5.15 5.20 19.3

Swiss francs. 13.12 19.18 19.3

Pesetas. 15.80 15.85 19.3

Belgian francs. 8.42 8.43 19.3

Kronen (Aust.). .00065 .00075 20.30

Sweden. 28.98 26.08 26.8

Frank. 21.00 22.00 26.8

Norway. 7.58 11.62 20.8

Greece. 4.22 4.23 19.3

Argentina. 1.2080 1.2090 94.8

Russia. .0750 .0750 51.48

Poland. .026250 .0260 22.80

Hungary. .12 1.18750 20.30

Jugo-Slavia. .3625 2.3625 20.30

Yugoslavia. 2.3625 2.3625 19.3

Portug. 1.94 1.94 20.30

Rumania. .6225 .





## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## DEFENDER LEADS THE CHALLENGER

Polka Dot Skipper Expects to Make It Two Straight in Model-Yacht Cup Series

RAYSIDE, N. J., June 9.—Granted a light breeze today for the second race in a series for the international model yacht cup, E. A. Bull, Brooklyn amateur, expects his Polka Dot to duplicate its triumph in the first contest yesterday over Endeavor, William J. Daniels' British challenger.

Yesterday's run, over a leeward course, began tediously and ended in a thrilling dash by the defending Polka Dot. Today's race will be over a triangular course, each leg one mile long.

The Endeavor crossed the line first yesterday, followed closely by the Polka Dot. By skillful "wind-hunting," for which he is famous, Skipper Bull coaxed his boat ahead through the light airs, making a decided lead on his rival. For the most part, however, the two craft looked like "painted ships upon a painted ocean," so little way did they make. The Polka Dot appeared to be rigged to make the most of the light, fluky puffs and was handled in a masterly way by Commodore Bull from his dinghy. It was noticeable, however, that when a breeze did come up the Endeavor pointed higher and roused the admiration of the "gallery" by the way she streaked along, giving rise to the expectation that in a blow she will give a much better account of herself.

The little ships drifted so persistently that for a time it was expected that the match would be called off as the time limit, 2½ hours, was coming to a close. Just before the last half hour, when Polka Dot was leading her rival by an entire lap, a steady breeze came up and the two captains had all they could do to keep up with their boats. It was then that the qualities of the Endeavor appeared prominently, when, beating into the wind, she pointed higher than her rival and made fast time. The lead was too great to be overcome, however, and Polka Dot just got across the finish line with two minutes to spare.

In commenting on his defeat after the race, Daniels expressed himself as being satisfied with the result, but hoped that the breeze would not come so late in the subsequent events. The little boats were perfectly balanced and presented a pretty sight sailing along, keeping a perfect course, with their respective skippers rowing strenuously to keep up with them when the wind was strong enough to get them any way.

## FIELD MARSHAL IN CHICAGO SHOW

Bohemian Actress, Another Famous Horse, Entered for Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9.—Two blue ribbon victories for Mildred Star, saddle mare exhibited by O. W. Lehmann of Lake Villa, Ill., featured last night's session of the thirteenth annual horse show at South Shore Country Club here. Mildred Star was a popular first in the three-gait saddle contest in Class 7 for horses over 15.2 hands, ridden by a lady, and in Class C, ridden by an amateur.

Yesterday's 28 blue ribbons were divided among 17 exhibitors, 10 of them from Illinois and seven from distant points. The O. W. Lehmann stable led all premier honor winners with eight; W. L. Lewis of Tulsa, Okla., captured three; R. E. Moreland of Lexington, Ky., E. J. Lehmann of Lake Villa, Ill., and W. E. Dee of Chicago, won two each.

Interest in today's program is attracted by two heralded appearances of Field Marshal, the brown harness gelding from the O. W. Lehmann stables, and two exhibitions of Bohemian Actress, J. P. Crozer's famous bay mare, in the saddle class. Field Marshal was brought over from England last November for the national show. Mr. Lehmann is said to have paid the highest price on record for a harness horse, and today will furnish the first appearance of this star under his colors.

Bohemian Actress is another record-prize horse, her present Upland, Pa., owner having paid \$13,000 for her to Miss Janice Liggett of Ontario. This mare was shown here last year.

Society last night was forced by a capacity turnout to elbow for standing room at the rail. Round after round of applause was brought out by the beautiful performance of Lady in Gray, the sensational saddle mare exhibited by Mr. Lewis of Tulsa. In the illuminated ring the gray mare and its lady rider made a romantic picture, contrasting with the background of the night. Lady in Gray won over three others in Class 21, a saddle horse, five-gait novice event for horses which had never won first at any show.

Other popular winners were Lady Jane and Commodore, owned by Mr. Dee, in Class 42, horses in harness, tandems, wheeler, 15.2 or under; St. Mesrope and Peter Handsome, brown stallions owned by George J. Peck and Sons, Winchester, Ill., in Class 50, horses in harness, pair of roadsters; Surefire, capable ridden by Joseph Durando, owned by O. W. Lehmann, in Class 61, five-foot performance for hunters and jumpers, and Class 56, lightweight hunter, up to carrying 155 pounds.

To open the afternoon scrimmage, Kilconnell, a bay gelding owned by Benjamin L. Behr of Arcady Farms, Lake Forest, Ill., won first in the hunter and jumper class 64, amateur hunting. Jumps were four feet green or qualified—manners 25 per cent, performance 75 per cent. Kilconnell defeated Miss Tulsa exhibited by Mrs. William E. Swift, Lake Forest, Ill., which took second.

## International Meet in Los Angeles, Cal.

Olympic Committee Authorizes Games to Dedicate Stadium

PARIS, June 9 (By The Associated Press).—The international Olympic committee today authorized the city of Los Angeles, Calif., to hold international games under the patronage of the committee in September, 1923, to dedicate its new stadium. These games, however, will have no connection with the regular Olympics.

After according its patronage to the Los Angeles games, the committee approved the plans for the Olympic games to be held in Paris in 1924. The decision regarding Los Angeles was reached after a speech by W. M. Garland of Los Angeles, a member of the committee.

The members of the committee expressed regret that an American city could not be chosen to stage the games within the next 10 years, declaring that if the games were held in Los Angeles, or even in any other part of the United States, the great majority of the world's nations would not be able to take part in the events because of the financial situation and the state of exchange.

The committee decided to admit Ireland to full membership. The decision was unanimous, the British delegate, Colonel Kershaw, withdrawing his opposition after a conference with John Keane, representing the Irish National Athletic Association.

Colonel Kentish told the committee that he was opposed to the admission of Ireland because of the uncertain political situation in that country and his fear that Eamon de Valera would soon head an Irish republic and start a war. Mr. Keane this morning told Colonel Kentish he could rest assured that Mr. de Valera would not be in power for at least 10 years. The British representative said that in that case he would withdraw his opposition, and he joined with the others in voting to admit Ireland. Mr. Keane was elected as the Irish representative.

The French Olympic committee reported that the financing of the Paris games was now assured. Tentative plans call for opening the track and field event on June 23. The Association football competition will occur in January and the Rugby games in April and May. The tennis and swimming events will be held close to the stadium.

The committee tentatively approved the seating arrangements, which provide for 10,000 covered seats, 10,000 uncovered seats, and a standing-room capacity of 40,000.

The committee yesterday granted its patronage and recognition to the Latin-American international games to be held in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, beginning Sept. 15, next. President-elect Marcello de Alvear of Argentina, in an address expressed his entire approval of the games. He said that when he took office he would give the games his official support.

The decision of the committee makes the Latin-American games an integral part of the Olympic movement. It is in line with the policy of the committee to encourage the development of athletics in parts of the world where interest in them and in international games hitherto has not been very keen.

The granting of patronage to the Brazilian games came after the reading of a report of Jesse T. Hopkins, technical adviser to the Latin-American games, who reported to the committee that the games would be shown in amateur standing and technically well directed.

## AMHERST ENTERS BIG COLLEGE TRACK MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9.—All sections of the country are now well represented by entries in the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet to be held at Stagg Field here June 16 and 17, it is announced.

Entries were added yesterday from University of Nebraska, 10 men of the team that won the Missouri Valley Conference championship; five from Beloit University, winners of the Wisconsin State meet, and four from Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Indications are that the total number of colleges entered will far exceed last year's when the entries close tomorrow. New records should be established by a number of men who have firsts in new time at the eastern and western college meets this spring.

Special interest is shown in what is to be done by Robert LeGendre of Georgetown University, who jumped 23 ft. 7½ in. at the eastern meet. This is a foot farther than the winning leap of H. M. Osbourne '22, University of Illinois, at the "Big Ten" games. With Illinois out, the best man of the middle west will be G. M. Staudt '22 of University of Wisconsin, who has one jump of 23 ft. on record, but who made only 22 ft. 6½ in. at the Conference.

AMERICAN LEGION TRACK MEET OPENS

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Athletes of the United States Army, United States Navy and Marine Corps held the center of the stage today in the first half of the American Legion track and field meet. The program included a full list of events for the service men—100, 220 and 440-yard dashes; 120 and 220-yard hurdles, one-mile run, medley race and the usual field events. A large number of men from military camps and naval stations throughout the east were entered.

Tomorrow the program includes 12 A. U. handicap contests and among the entries are national, collegiate and sectional champions. One of the features will be a 12-mile marathon in which 89 runners, representing all sections of the east from New Hampshire to Virginia are entered.

## PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY IS OUT FOR CLEAN SWEEP



J. C. McGlove and R. P. Hatcher, Exeter Academy Baseball Team

EXETER, N. H., June 8, 1922 (Special).—Phillips Exeter Academy is out to take all three major sport competitions from her rival, Phillips Academy, and to do so she must win the forty-second annual baseball game between the two schools, which is being played on Brothers' Field, Andover, Saturday. It is hard to pick a winner in baseball, but Exeter students are sure their team has an even chance. It is the opinion of some that if Patten, or whatever pitcher Coach Parker starts, weathers the first two innings, the game will be won by the Red and Gray.

The preliminary season has, on the whole, been successful, with only three defeats and one tie game out of the 12 games played. The team started off strongly winning the first four games, when a shake-up came in which the team lost the services of Clement D. Coady, first baseman, Alexander M. Clement, pitcher, and H. Kenneth Lathrop, outfielder, three of its most valuable players. After two weeks of reorganizing the team hit a good pace, and is now playing stellar ball. The scores of the preliminary season games are: Exeter 4, Tilton Seminary 2; Exeter 7, M. L. T. Freshmen 1; Exeter 4, Huntington School 0; Exeter 3, N. H. State Freshmen 0; N. H. State Freshman 5, Exeter 4; Exeter 9, Harvard Freshmen 3; Exeter 3, Tufts Freshmen 1; Exeter 6, B. C. Freshmen 1; Holy Cross Freshmen 7, Exeter 6; Exeter 8, Worcester Academy 1; Yale Freshmen 4; Exeter 3; Exeter 4, Dartmouth Freshmen 3.

It is uncertain who will start the game in the pitcher's box, with the choice between Robert W. Patten of Amesbury, Mass., and Daniel Stone of Cleveland, O. Coach Parker will not decide until just before the game; but it looks now as if the former would have the call. He was on the squad all last year, and has pitched some good ball this year. Stone has a deceptive delivery, but has not had the experience Patten has, or has not the coolness under fire of the latter. In this position, the work of former Capt. William H. Van Lengen of Syracuse, N. Y., who has pitched the Andover games for the last two years, and who has just recently resigned from school, will be greatly missed.

Marion A. Clegg of Brookline, Mass., the hero of the football victory last fall, will probably be behind the plate at the start. He has caught most of the games of the season. If he is not able to start Ambrose P. MacLaughlin of Bretton Woods, N. H., will start. Richard H. Field of Phillips, Me., will be on first base. He has been on the squad three years and knows the game from A to Z, besides playing his position well.

John C. Walzer Jr. of Mount Vernon, N. Y., at second base, is one of the best of the infield. He fields his position extremely well. Joseph C. McGlone of Natick, Mass., starts at shortstop for his third time against Andover. He is a reliable fielder. Robert P. Hatcher of Macon, Ga., now captain, holds down third base and does it remarkably well. He fields surely, throws well and is the best batter on the team, his average being .343 for 11 games.

Only two men, Charles F. Rehberger of Brookline, Mass., and J. D. Stetson of Macon, Ga., seem to have a chance of substituting, the former at short or second, the latter at first base.

Outside of right field, the outfield is decided. In centerfield is Howard W. Burns of Dorchester, Mass., and in right, Caleb P. Brackett of Exeter, N. H. Both are good fielders and good hitters. In left field there is a battle between William L. Macaulay of Washington, D. C., and Weston W. Adams of Boston, Mass. Both play the position well and are hard hitters, but the lot to start may go to the former on account of his fine throwing and batting average of .333 for 12 games.

The team on the whole is a snappy nine of ball players, full of fight and confidence, good fielders, base runners and hitters, and if they can keep up their pace of the past two weeks they will be hard to beat.

The players on the squad now have a great incentive to work for, in the Wingate Memorial Trophy, the baseball cup which was given two years ago by Charles E. L. Wingate, 1879, in memory of his son, Dana J. P.

Wingate, 1910, and the present standing is interesting from the light of letting it be known how the men stand on their offensive work.

The trophy is awarded to the player with the greatest number of points, reckoned on the following basis: each achievement to count one point: Safe arrivals at first base, sacrifice hits, stolen bases, runs scored. In other words the trophy is won each year by the player who does most for the team during the season when Exeter is at bat. The standing this year for the preliminary season is: Walzer, 40; McGlone, 37; Burns, 22; Hatcher, 31; Brackett, 30; Field, 23; Cheek, 20; Adams, 12; Macaulay, 10; Patten, 6; Stone, 5; Coleman, 2, and McGlone, 1.

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The trophy is awarded to the player with the greatest number of points, reckoned on the following basis: each achievement

## Chicago Letter-Men Vote Against Professionalism

W. P. Steffan and Coach A. A. Stagg Make Effective Appeals to Have Maroon Athletes Remain Amateurs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Order of the "C." composed of University of Chicago men winning their athletic emblem from the first football team 20 years ago down to date, went on record last night against any Chicago athlete playing professionally after leaving college. A resolution to this effect, presented by Walter P. Steffan, All-American quarterback, after Coach A. A. Stagg had made a stirring appeal for Chicago men to stay out of professional athletics, was adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

Sentiment at the University of Chicago, largely directed by Director Stagg, has always run strongly against Maroons going into professional sports and last night's action, taken by one of the largest gatherings of "C" winners ever assembled at the university, simply crystallized this feeling. The occasion was the annual meeting of "C" men.

Coach Stagg earnestly urged Chicago men not only against playing professional football, but in his most vigorous terms asked them not to play professional baseball or basketball.

College athletics, he told them, were designed primarily to make men and in this great aim it was vital to keep college sports on a "pure" amateur basis. Any playing for money had its influence in swerving college sports from this purpose. In their contests in college, Coach Stagg reminded his old time and present athletes, they gave all that they had to win and he urged them to preserve this same devotion to their larger goal in life, to give all they had to win, and not to tarry on the way to pick up a few useless dollars in professional sports where they would be worse than wasting their time.

The past year brought the most serious upheaval in his experience, the Maroon veteran said, referring to the revelations of professional football playing after the Taylorville-Carlinville game last fall. But he pointed out that its results had been very beneficial in opening the eyes of many, including a number of athletic directors, to the dangers of indulgence in any kind of professional sport by the college amateur.

The public had sided with the college men playing professional baseball, he noted, sentiment in good part being created by the professional interests and still there remained much educational work to be done with the public and in the colleges to show up the dangers of this practice to inter-collegiate sport. The reaction, however, had been great the past year, and Coach Stagg said he felt easier about it than for years.

Touching on the popular argument that the man with skill, the musician or the baseball player, who needed the money to put himself through college should properly employ his skill for that purpose, Coach Stagg granted that was the case. But he

brought out with emphasis that the baseball player who did so had no right to keep his professional playing secret and pass himself off in college as an amateur.

The resolution putting the organized "C" men on record against any of their number playing professionally came spontaneously from Steffan at the close of a short address warmly indorsing what Coach Stagg had said. Steffan, a Chicago alderman, was elected to the Superior Court earlier this week and so was heard with the more interest. He drew from his experience as football coach for the past nine years at Carnegie Institute of Technology, and drove home the point his old coach at the University of Chicago had made.

Modern professional athletics require keen, alert men, and if a young man has the ability to make a professional athlete, he should choose some other calling, for he will make better in it eventually, according to Maj. Fred W. Moore, graduate treasurer of athletics at Harvard University, who commented this morning on the action taken by the University of Chicago "C" men last night.

Major Moore stated that there might be few cases, such as that of Coach A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at Chicago University, where one could develop into a highly valuable all-around man, but that in almost every case a man is better off at the age of 35 when he has chosen a business than when he has chosen one in professional athletics. He added that he did not believe the situation of college men turning professionals was as dangerous in the east as in the west where professional football flourishes. The proximity of the great college games in the east, he said, detracts from the professional sport and makes it non-paying, and the temptation of college gridiron men to enter it is almost erased.

"I think a young man will do better, eventually, by starting in as an office boy at \$10 a week than he will by going into professional athletics," said Major Moore. "He will do better in the latter field for a few years, of course, but by the age of 35 will have done better in the field of business. We don't belittle the professional athlete. We employ them, in fact; we believe that the occupation in many cases is honorable and upright; we recognize that it requires brains; yet we do not advise a young man to go into it. There is not one baseball player in 500, on a general average, at Harvard, who would make good in the big leagues for a long period, and the men simply don't make it up."

"Moreover," continued Major Moore, "I don't believe there is much sentiment for our Harvard young men to go into athletics professionally and permanently. I have at least a dozen coaching jobs here, offering all the way from \$2000 to \$5000 a year, but no one wants them. The boys would and work up in some definite business."

## Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 8.—If there is a busier man in the country than Senator Porter J. McCumber he is not known to Washington. After a service as Senator from North Dakota of almost a quarter of a century, he is up for re-election, or, rather, for the Republican nomination looking to re-election.

The situation in North Dakota is complicated and would seem to demand his personal attention, but his position as chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance and leader in the fight for a new tariff, for a bonus bill and for change of the Senate rules so as to permit a more expeditious closure of debate, renders it impossible for him to leave Washington. He is giving many hours each day and night to the work on the Senate floor, with the result that only the small hours of the morning can be devoted to the North Dakota campaign.

There is quite enough in the situation, as thus outlined, to occupy the full attention of one man, but it would not be so distressing if the way was clear to success at the polls. He and his friends are hopeful, but recent triumphs of Progressive candidates at Republican primaries are giving cause for apprehension. Mr. McCumber is a "stand-patter" and North Dakota is the center of the Non-Partisan League movement. Lynn Frazier, former Governor, is leading the field against him, but he is not making more trouble than Ormsby McHarg, who while opposed to the Non-Partisans, still is seeking to snatch Mr. McCumber's honors away from him.

Recent reports are more favorable to Mr. McCumber than those of earlier date, but his friends are anxious as to the effect of Mr. Brookhart's success in Iowa, generally a less radical State than North Dakota. They say that if the Senator could only get away his chances would be vastly improved, but his Democratic senatorial friends are seeing to it that he remains at his official post here. The primaries are less than three weeks away. No wonder that the Senator is finding something to do.

One more complicating factor in the congressional elections is the "National Nonpartisan Political Campaign," the call for which has gone out from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Under the leadership of President Gompers, organized Labor, if it can be welded into anything resembling a politically cohesive unit, stands a fairly good chance of sending a few of its avowed enemies on Capitol Hill back into the oblivion of local politics.

The federation tried the experiment for the first time in 1920 and admitted failure. Very few of the candidates whose names had gone out from headquarters as among the elect and deserving the support of Labor were elected. Mr. Gompers at that time carried on an intensive campaign against Vice-President Coolidge, based on his Labor record as Governor of Massachusetts.

There are evidences, however, that labor leaders have learned a few things from the 1920 campaign, and that this year finds them better prepared.

## BERMUDA HOTEL PLAN UNDER WAY

Successful Tourist Season Leads to Building Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—American tourists to Bermuda have caused a boom in the small group of islands in the Atlantic, just two days out from New York. The construction of a modern 300-room hotel and expensive improvements in various parts of the coral islands are projects announced coincident with the closing of the 1921-22 tourist season there, according to a dispatch to the Department of Commerce from Consul Swain at Hamilton.

A desirable tract of land, fronting 500 feet on a well-used highway in one of the most important centers of the island, has been bought by a syndicate and there shortly will be erected a modern hotel, if the money for construction can be raised at satisfactory rates. About 12 acres of land are under the control of the syndicate.

Improvements on the east end of the island already amount in terms of actual expenditures to \$952,000. Other developments, including the purchase of new hotel properties, have been concluded at a cost of \$135,000. The plan when completed will call for further expenditure of more than double the amounts already invested.

During the tourist season just winding up, the number of visitors was 14,037, of whom all but 500 came from the United States. In a financial way the season is reported as one of the most satisfactory the resort has experienced.

## MITCHELL AND RAY REACH FINAL ROUND

GLENAGLES, June 9 (By The Associated Press)—Edward Ray, open golf champion of Great Britain in 1912 and holder of the American open title in 1920, and Abe Mitchell, one of Britain's best on the links, will play each other for final honors in the 1000-guinea golf tournament. In the semi-finals today Ray defeated A. Compston, 2 and 1, while Mitchell disposed of G. Gadd of Roehampton, 3 and 2.

Mitchell won his place in the semi-finals by defeating J. Anderson of Perth in the third round this morning, 1 up, and Gadd by defeating Ockenden at the nineteenth hole. Ray in this round beat Robertson, 2 and 1 to play, and Compston beat Alliss, 2 up.

## DECISION OF COURT ON DRY LAW URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (Special)—The Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League petitioned Gov. San Souci to ask the Rhode Island Supreme Court to rule on the validity of the prohibition law for the best public interest. Under the law the Governor has the right which he exercised in regard to the recent educational bill veto. Nathan W. Littlefield, president of the league, says the court's determination is necessary to the public welfare.

## FIGHT IMPENDING IN CONGRESS TO SAVE FISHERIES OF ALASKA

White Bill's Advocates Say Canners' Rapacious Methods, Unless Curbed, Will Mean Extinction of Salmon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Advocates of protective legislation for the salmon industry of Alaska have given notice that they are prepared to push action on the White bill, introduced in the House in February and reported favorably by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, March 10, in order that it may pass the House at this session and be ready for Senate action when Congress convenes again in December.

It is believed that the bill will be given a place on the House calendar, and both its author, Wallace H. White of Maine and Dan Sutherland, representative from Alaska, who have worked hard to secure such protective legislation, are confident that it will pass.

That the measure has been held up for so long is due to the opposition of the canners, of various committee members, and it is charged, of the Bureau of Fisheries. For the past eight years legislation to safeguard Alaskan fisheries from exploitation has been asked of Congress, but every bill introduced has been pigeon-holed by the committee.

### Hearings Held Last Fall

Hearings on the original White bill, held last fall and winter, made it plain that the supply of salmon in Alaska is being depleted rapidly by the extensive trap fishing of the large canning companies, and that both canners and native Alaskans had agreed that some restrictive legislation was necessary to conserve the supply.

The substitute bill, drawn up by Mr. White after the conclusion of the hearings in February, and which the committee has voted to report favorably to the House, contains certain provisions which conservationists hold are necessary to render it effective, but to which the packing interests and a minority of the committee are bitterly opposed. The packers, holding those provisions which prohibit trap fishing to be "class legislation" directed against them, will make a determined effort to have them struck out when the matter comes up on the floor of the House.

### Original Bill Not Drastic

The original White bill merely conferred additional powers upon the Secretary of Commerce to regulate Alaskan fishing at his own discretion, and extended his jurisdiction from the 500 yard limit placed by the act of 1906 to "all waters of the Alaskan territory over which the United States has jurisdiction." This bill the packers approved. But Mr. Sutherland and representatives of the native Alaskans felt that the giving of broader powers to the Secretary of Commerce was not enough, unless specific prohibitions were included in the bill. Accordingly, certain forms of trap fishing which have proven destructive, and which, it is claimed, have completely destroyed the salmon in some smaller streams, were prohibited in the bill, upon which the final report was made. The opposition to these measures was voiced in a minority report stating that "the prohibitions contained in the bill against the use of certain fishing apparatus in certain areas is designed to benefit certain classes of fishermen and to injure other classes who have made large investments of capital"—namely, the canners, and it is over these provisions which over a space of time spells waste.

"Leadership awaits the architect in the vast field of city planning only when he supplements his fundamental qualifications by a very thorough understanding of political and social science and the relation of the inanimate physical city to the human factor.

### Individual Idea Outgrown

"Communities, large and small, are growing dimly conscious of the chaos into which individual interests have plunged them. They must and will insist on the collective planning and control of their future growth; such is the only law of their own self-preservation. The immediate future will demand a type of architectural leadership far eclipsing the services now sold to individual clients."

As aids in community planning the committee then recommended:

"1. Preparation in advance of all schemes for future development of communities and their surrounding areas by the designing of the framework or skeleton of main roads and railroads.

"2. The gradual rearrangement of existing districts according to comprehensive plans.

"3. The control of their own growth by communities so as to preserve all outlying land for agricultural or recreational uses until it is actually needed for urban purposes.

"4. The permanent control by cities of undeveloped land within their probable future boundaries so as to preserve all increases of value for those who will use the land.

### Open Spaces Essential

"5. The absolute change from the common method of city growth as one mass" without sufficient intervening open or rural spaces.

"6. The fixing of areas for housing, industrial and other uses, for the purpose of improving the physical conditions under which people live, work and play, with adequate safeguards against merely speculative profit and unproductive methods of operation."

"7. The placing of industrial districts in as close contact as possible with housing areas, in order to reduce the human and financial waste of transportation.

"8. The arrangement and grouping of individual units of habitation in such a way as to secure adequate light, air and privacy to their occupants and the ultimate abolition of all existing housing that does not meet these requirements.

"9. Comprehensive and adequate plans for recreation."

**PUBLIC MARKETS TO OPEN**  
MANCHESTER, N. H., June 9 (Special)—The public markets, approved by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, will open Saturday in the city, one being located on each side of the Merrimack River. Farmers from surrounding towns have been invited to use these markets as a distributing point for their produce. Eggs, selling at 32 cents a dozen, will be featured.

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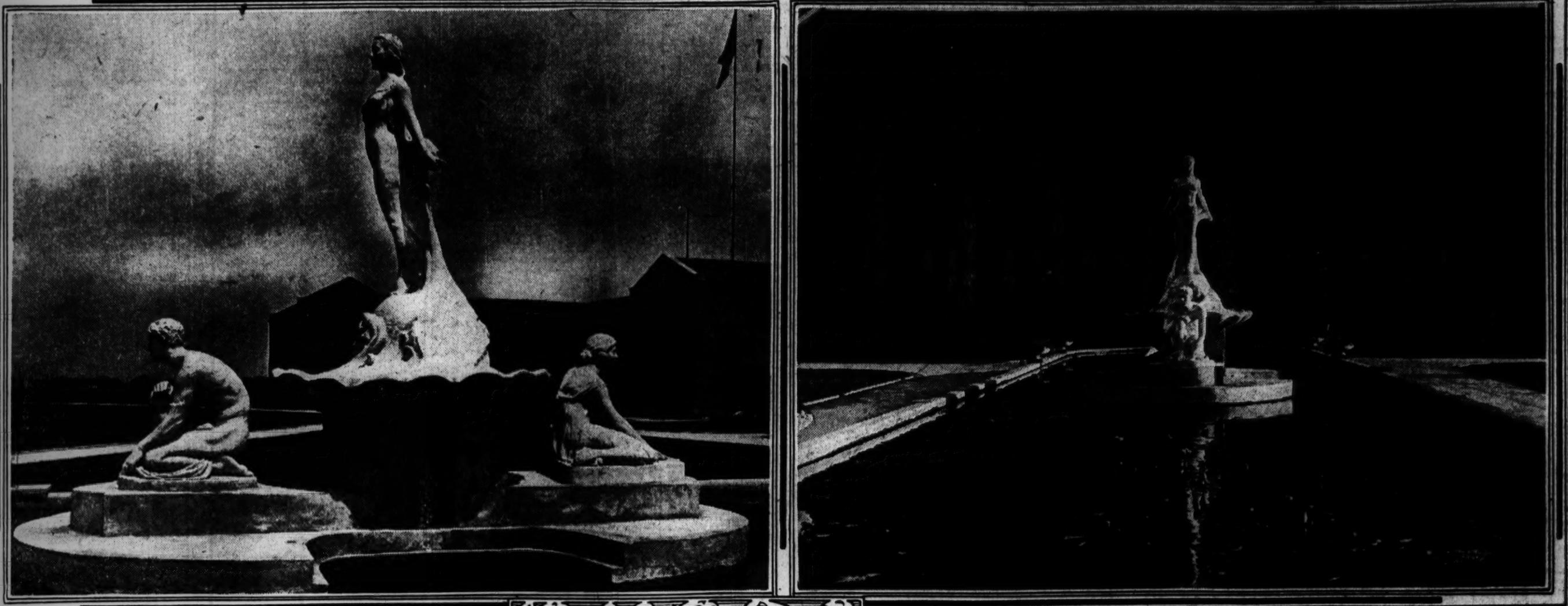
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## EDUCATIONAL

## A Polytechnic High School in California Which Is Helping to Make Another Venice



THE Union Polytechnic High School, Venice, Cal., will conjure up in the thoughts of the reader merely an institution of education dealing with subjects a trifle higher in the scale of learning than the common, or garden variety of school. The conjecture will be incorrect for, not only is this little city, set upon the far edge of the United States where the waters of the broad Pacific Ocean ebb and now at her very feet, the namesake of that most romantic of Italian cities but her prototype in various ways. The Venice Union Polytechnic High School and its art instruction is an excellent sample of the likeness of Venice, Italy, and Venice, Cal.

In a recent contest this school captured first honors for having the best kept and most artistic high school campus in Southern California. And it is a thing of beauty. One eminent critic, S. Fred Hogue of Los Angeles, recently said: "Venice is a city of romance. When I view it in the sunset glow from the heights to the east, it brings to my mind the materialization of the dream of an artist. The citizens draw their inspiration from the landscape, the sky and the sea; and it is not by mere chance that the Venice Union Polytechnic High School resembles less a public educational institution than an art museum."

## Art Taught as It Was in Athens

It was so that art was taught in Athens; and I shall be sadly disappointed if some of the names now enrolled on the high school register do not find a place 20 years hence in the list of famous American painters, musicians, and sculptors.

At the Venice High School are pupils imbued with a love of the beautiful, studios where they can learn the technique of the fine arts, and an instructor who teaches alike by precept and example, for he is one of the first among California sculptors.

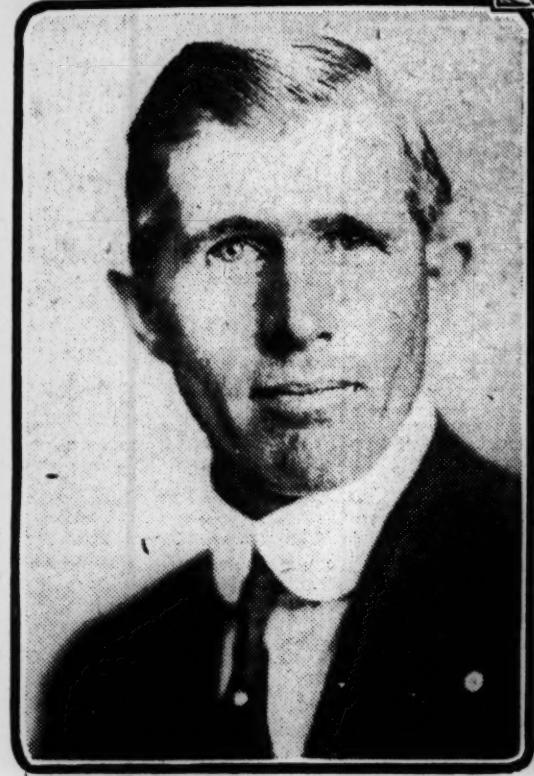
"Three things are necessary to make an artist: that rare germ called genius in the breast of the pupil, an environment of the beautiful in nature, and a master. In the studios of the Venice High School I found them all."

Harry Winebrenner is an instructor of the Venice High School and designer of the numerous pieces of statuary and urns that decorate the campus, which were instrumental in bringing the coveted contest award. They include one massive group that would be a credit to any art institute. Mr. Winebrenner is a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, and secured a scholarship in the British Academy of Rome. Before becoming affiliated with the Venice institution he had done some praiseworthy work. A life-sized statue of Ruth Muskrat, a noted Cherokee Indian, has attracted national attention and commendation by the severest critics.

## The "Fountain to Education" Group

The group referred to above and pictured herewith is the center of a beautiful fountain. The central figure is posed with feet resting on a ball, supported by a wave rising from a mammoth seashell. This figure has been termed a "modern Psyche," and appears to be standing on tiptoe, with head thrown back, arms stretching backward and down until the fingers appear to find support on the uppermost curl of the wave. The lightly draped bust and torso are thrust slightly forward and the impression is that Psyche is gazing through the purple mountains in the distance. Crouched at her feet is the figure of a robust youth—"The Man of Arts" typification of a combination of mental and physical efficiency. At the back of the figure sits a girl—turning the pages of a book—"Knowledge"—a study in concentration. The whole is the most satisfying sight, a monument to the master, to his pupils and to the forethought of the citizens of Venice—an instant among cities, being but 15 years old and with a population of scarce 15,000—in securing such a talented instructor and being willing to support such an institution.

The work on this group and on the



Upper Left—Photograph by Thompson, Venice  
Lower Left—Harry Winebrenner, Sculptor and Head of the Art Department in the School

Upper Right—Front view of the Fountain  
Lower Right—Photograph by Graham Photo Company, Los Angeles

other smaller pieces scattered around the campus and through the school building are the work of Mr. Winebrenner and his pupils of the art department. According to the head of the department of art "this is merely the initial step and the most difficult work has been accomplished—the initiation. The future holds bright promise. Bright from the standpoint of an instructor and bright from the standpoint of the community, for a knowledge of art and a love for the

artistic is bound to produce a better citizenry."

Another group under way will be placed in the surf directly off the famous Venice pier, consisting of a number of sea nymphs at play on the crest of a breaker. This, as yet, is in the rough and will not be completed until the next school year.

It should hardly be necessary to state that the pupils are most enthusiastic over their art instruction, and such enthusiasm cannot fail to assist in developing individuality.

Facilities were being given to teach-

ers of all religious denominations to learn Irish, and there was every evidence that they would avail themselves of these facilities and that all classes of teachers would co-operate in a Gaelic revival in the schools. The teachers of all languages and subjects would be of Irish nationality, as far as possible. The Irish, he added, were always good linguists.

In conclusion Professor Hayes said that the school attendance of children in Ireland was very low, although it was compulsory, and no real provision was made for working the act. There would, however, be a searching inquiry into this question and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years would be insisted on.

Professor Hayes told the Monitor representative that it was hoped to make a great change in the education system, and the provisional government was assisting wholeheartedly in this effort.

## Program for Secondary Education

The professor dealt with the program drawn up by the Dail commission for secondary education, which, he said, involved many important changes.

This program included several interesting points, as, for example, that grants for schools should not be dependent on the ability of the pupils as shown in written examinations; that in the case of schools where a majority of the parents of the children objected to have either Irish or English taught as a compulsory subject their wishes should be complied with, and that teachers should be given the greatest possible freedom in choosing and carrying out the program for the schools, thus developing more individuality in the teaching and consequently in the children.

Agriculture was an important subject, the professor pointed out, and it was essential that the foundation should be laid in a general way in the primary schools, though the specialized training did not begin until

the coming of spring had been too much for Joe and Dolph, and they had cut school in the middle of the morning. The next day they were sent to the principal. Mr. Gibson had the reputation among the boys of being "square" and the culprits knew they would have an unprejudiced hearing, although they had no hope of anything but the maximum penalty. It was a plain case of truancy, for which offenders were given extra time in the study hall in the afternoon.

The high school had but one session, closing regularly at one o'clock. Those whose standing was satisfactory were also excused the last period in the morning, if they had no recitation. With such freedom, truancy was a serious matter and the imposition of extra afternoon work, though severe, was considered a logical punishment.

Mr. Gibson's questioning showed

that Joe had been excused the last period all the year.

"And you?" Mr. Gibson asked, turning to Dolph.

"Now!" growled the boy. "I never can get away unless I run away. Always have a class the last hour—had one there all the year. Tried to change sections this semester, but they wouldn't let me."

Mr. Gibson left the room suddenly. When he returned he directed his attention to Joe first.

"You've had the privilege of that last hour all the year, and yet you ran away. That's not playing the game. Hereafter you may stay until 1 o'clock. In addition you are to report in the study hall at 2 o'clock for two weeks. At the end of that time I'll see you again."

"Yes, sir," Joe answered resignedly, for he knew he was getting only his just dues.

Turning to Dolph he handed him a paper.

"I've changed your program so as to leave you free the last period. For a week, however, you may stay as usual until 1 to make up double the time you took yesterday. After that, whether you stay or not, rests with you. That's all."

The boy left the office half dazed. His offense and Joe's had been identical. Joe had been given a heavy penalty, while he had been granted a privilege.

Mr. Gibson had taken the trouble to get to the bottom of the two cases which on the surface looked identical. Knowing the truth he had dared to act in a manner seemingly inconsistent. By rising above hard and fast rules, he had done what seemed best for both boys. Joe knew that he got only what he deserved; Dolph had felt that it wasn't fair that he never could get the last hour free. Mr. Gibson found what rankled and removed the cause. It might have been before only no one had taken the trouble to consider the individual case.

The treatment had the desired effect. Dolph didn't cut school again and his devotion to his principal was absolute. Mr. Gibson had kept in sight the fact that a school is made up of individuals and must be treated as such even though to the casual observer his decisions sometimes might appear to be inconsistent.

F. M.

## The Observatory

WHEN the time comes next winter or spring to make another effort to erase the daylight saving laws from statute books, the agricultural interests, which have heretofore made virtually a lone fight, will look to teachers and educators generally for substantial support. That they will not look in vain is indicated by reports from various quarters. Already teachers are making their influence felt. In Brockton, Mass., they have protested that pupils, particularly those in the early grades, do not do as good work in school under daylight saving. They point out that in too many homes children are still allowed to go to bed by the sun and, of course, are forced to rise by the clock. The result is an hour's loss of sleep each day—enough, the teachers find, to interfere seriously with classroom activity.

This Brockton resolution is not the first educational pronouncement on the subject. Although daylight saving was inaugurated and has been maintained primarily in the interests of adults, there has been in evidence lately more of a disposition to take the children into account. In England and Canada especially is this true. The British Board of Education sought the opinions of 300 leading educational authorities. The consequent memorandum, lately issued, reflects popular English opinion in that a majority of the replied favor the so-called "summer time," but there is also general recognition of the fact that daylight saving would not be advisable if pupils were the only persons to be considered.

The British Board is convinced that lower school standards are the result of less sleep, but it hesitates to oppose a measure so much favored by grown-ups, so it will confine its efforts to a campaign in the direction of urging parents to put their boys and girls to bed at an earlier hour. The result is the general circulation of an interesting "message to the fathers and mothers of England."

The effect which daylight saving has on the school work of many children is made all the more severe in some communities by the custom of having one long instead of two short sessions a day during the month of June. In

the commendable effort to avoid the necessity of holding classes in the heat of the afternoon, school is opened

half an hour earlier in the morning and closed shortly after noon. This arrangement leaves a good portion of the day for the children to do with as they please, but it also cuts further into the time they have for sleep.

Although it is still far from being on an all-year school basis, New York is heading in that direction and moving much more rapidly than is generally supposed. In the five boroughs of the greater city, 61 vacation schools and 132 vacation playgrounds will be maintained this summer under the auspices of the board of education.

Last summer there were only 46 schools in operation. This year will also mark the inauguration of the second summer high school. For two seasons the Washington Irving High School has been forced, by lack of accommodations, to refuse admission to large numbers of students. Because the demand for summer work promises to continue, another high school is to be kept open in Brooklyn.

That there is a renewed interest in teaching as a profession is well illustrated in some statistics gathered and just made public by the Institute for Public Service. Of approximately 10,000 men and women who will be graduated from 101 colleges and universities this month, nearly one-third are planning to become teachers.

Generally speaking, the percentage is largest in the women's colleges, but the two institutions making the best report happen to be DePauw and Oberlin, both co-educational.

each, 50 per cent of this year's class will take up school work. Smith reports 45 per cent, Radcliffe 35 and Wellesley 25.

Yet it is Princeton which perhaps best reflects the tendencies of the times. The fact that 45 of the 450 students are to become teachers is taken by itself, as of no especial consequence, but when it is remembered that this proportion is exactly four times as large as last year's, some idea may be had of the speed with which one of the great professions is returning to its pre-war popularity. To be sure, Princeton's good showing is traceable, in part at least, to a series of individual conferences and vocational group talks in which seniors were told of the rewards of successful teaching and urged to heed the Nation's call for more teachers. But the same conferences had been held in other years, with no appreciable result. That something tangible is accomplished now is probably due to the fact that the opportunities in other fields are neither so numerous nor so attractive as they were in the war days of little work and large salaries.

Two silver anniversaries, each important in its own way, are impending. On June 16 the Lowell (Mass.) Normal School will complete 25 years of service to the State, and the occasion will be appropriately celebrated by the alumni, most of whom are now teaching in Massachusetts schools. The other anniversary is that of the De Witt Clinton High School in New York, which will devote an entire week next September to formal exercises commemorating the event.

Indicative of the greater importance attached to Americanization work in general and the elimination of illiteracy in particular is the announcement that the California State Board of Education will establish at the Teachers College in San Francisco a special school for the training of teachers of the children of foreigners. This school, which marks a definite forward step in American public education, will have a new building all its own.

## Chaplain's Service School of the United States Army

Twelve men were recently graduated from the Chaplains' Service School of the United States Army, at the close of its sixth session at Camp Knox, Kentucky. This school, which was opened in May, 1920, is probably little known by the people at large.

The school's purpose and scope is as told in a recent official bulletin is as part as follows:

While all men who are commissioned as chaplains in the army must possess certain educational and professional qualifications and have the full endorsement of the religious bodies of which they are members, the school now has the less formal, important function in that it takes the college and theological training of the chaplain and adapts and relates it to the specific task peculiar to army life. While the educational equipment of the chaplain is, upon his entrance into the army, very high through the requirements established for the office, the fact remains that much of the special training has been received in denominational schools and with denominational viewpoints. But the chaplain is more than a denominationalist and his ministrations should be made to men of every creed or no creed. He is in effect, a denominationalist of the world, interested in the spiritual welfare of all men. Through class work and practical experiments conducted under the auspices of the school, chaplains are now trained for constructive work in their ministrations to all men in the service and at the same time are enabled to adapt themselves and adjust their work to the problems peculiar to army life.

## Interview With Professor Hayes, Irish Minister for Education

Dublin, Ireland

Special Correspondence

PROFESSOR HAYES, Minister of Education for Dail Eireann, gave some interesting information to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called on him in his office recently. Professor Hayes, who is assistant professor of French in the University College, Dublin, was a secondary teacher for about 10 years and is now co-operating with the Minister of Education to the Provisional Government in drawing up new schemes and plans for the improvement of education in Ireland.

The primary and secondary systems, the professor said, would be continued, but he considered that the general control of schools which had been carried out in the past by national boards for primary school, intermediate boards for secondary schools, and by the education department for technical, agricultural, and art schools, was bad, as boards and departments were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland and controlled by Dublin Castle.

## Great Need of Co-operation

The children attending primary schools up to the age of 14 years had no opportunity of going on to the secondary schools. There was no co-operation at all between the boards controlling primary and secondary schools, and no transfer was arranged by the State by which a child could pass from one school to another. County councils gave scholarships to the primary schools, though the special training did not begin until

about the age of 16. This again showed the necessity of bridging over the gap between primary and secondary schools.

Professor Hayes said that the Irish language would certainly be advantageous to the country when it was generally known, as any small nation could contribute more to the general good by being itself, instead of an imitation, and complete separation would assist in developing individuality.

Facilities were being given to teach-ers of all religious denominations to learn Irish, and there was every evidence that they would avail themselves of these facilities and that all classes of teachers would co-operate in a Gaelic revival in the schools. The teachers of all languages and subjects would be of Irish nationality, as far as possible. The Irish, he added, were always good linguists.

In conclusion Professor Hayes said

that the school attendance of children in Ireland was very low, although it was compulsory, and no real provision was made for working the act. There would, however, be a searching inquiry into this question and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years would be insisted on.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1922

## EDITORIALS

ACCOUNTS of the trial of Mahatma Gandhi have recently reached America. It was evidently a remarkable scene. Mahatma Gandhi pleaded guilty to all the charges against him. He warned the judge that his guilt was so great that justice would be satisfied with nothing less than the maximum sentence. "I think," he said, "he (the Advocate-General) was entirely fair to me in the statement he has made, because it is true, and I have no desire what-

ever to conceal from this court the fact that to preach disaffection toward the existing system of government has become almost a passion with me." His only regret was that his preaching of non-violence had failed, and that violence ending in loss of life had occurred.

In sentencing him to six years' imprisonment the judge said, "Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals, and of noble and even of saintly life. There are probably few people in India who do not sincerely regret that you should have made it impossible for any Government to leave you at liberty." But, he added, how Mahatma Gandhi could have believed that violence would not be the inevitable consequence of his doctrines, "it passes my comprehension to understand." As he was taken from court, Mahatma Gandhi's parting words to his followers were, "Wear khaddar. Ply the spinning wheel."

This dignified scene embodies exactly the greatest problem which confronts the Western world, and especially Great Britain, at the present time, in dealing with the East. It is extraordinarily difficult to maintain any point of sympathetic contact between the practical-minded West and the visionary East. During the past few years a great wind of freedom has been blowing through the dark caverns of the Eastern mind. Everywhere it has produced the same fruits. The political leaders of Syria, Egypt, India, Korea, the Philippines, are all clamoring that the supervising power should immediately leave, and that they should be left to manage their countries' affairs. And even where the Westerner exercises no direct control, there is the same call that Asia should no longer admit the superiority of Western civilization, but should strike out a line of its own. The appeal of the Angora Nationalist Turks to the Islamic peoples is largely based on this repudiation of the West. Fundamentally this spirit of independence is healthy. The East, under the impact of Western thought, is beginning to awake; the unchanging Orient is beginning to change. And, even if the first effect is a violent reaction against everything to do with what Mahatma Gandhi has called the "satanic West," it is true, as one observer has recently remarked, that "the revolt of the East against the West is only the prelude to the greater revolt of the East against itself."

Most thoughtful people in the West realize that the day of the authority of Western governments over Eastern peoples is rapidly passing away. Full independence has been promised to the Philippines as soon as they are ready for it. Full self-government for India has been formally proclaimed as the goal of British policy, and in India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Burma, and elsewhere, the process of transition is already in full swing. But the adoption of this ideal does not solve the extraordinarily difficult problem of how the transition is to be made. The birth of the desire for liberty has brought with it not only a reaction against the law and discipline introduced from the West, but in many cases a violent access of race hatred which makes the transition doubly difficult.

Yet, despite these difficulties, the process of transition can probably be managed without serious trouble in places like Egypt or the Philippines, which are inhabited by a few millions of people, homogeneous in race and language, if it is wisely handled. Even so, in both places the best-informed opinion is that it will not help forward the interests of the mass of the population to transfer complete control at once to a small but very vocal class of Western-educated politicians until these politicians have shown some practical capacity for government, and some real comprehension of the needs of the people they aspire to govern. But, whether the process is fast or slow, the problem itself is of manageable size, and if mistakes are made they can easily be put right.

But if there are doubts as to the wisdom of granting immediate independence to the Philippines, what are people to feel about the problem of introducing self-government into India, with its 330,000,000 people, divided into as many races as the people of Europe, and speaking as many languages, and still under the influence of caste, the seclusion of women, and a highly developed priesthood? There are many today who are saying that the United States is overgrown, and that the task of governing 100,000,000 people through forty-eight state legislatures and one national congress is becoming too complex, despite the fact that it has made a conspicuous success of democratic institutions for 150 years. What, then, are we to expect to happen in a country of half the size, but inhabited by three times as many people, who have never in their history governed themselves, and who have not even a common language? The truth is that most of the people who, under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi's sincere if misguided campaign, lightly joined in the outcry for immediate home rule for India have never given a moment's serious thought to the question of the well-being of the countless millions of helpless and inarticulate people who would have even less to say in the government of their country under a nationalist régime than have the people of Russia or Turkey today. Does any thoughtful person believe that Mahatma Gandhi and his earnest associates, with their Tolstoyan philosophy, after getting rid of the British, could undertake the task of governing a country three times as populous as the United States, or of defending

it from the military races, as the Afghans and the Turks, to say nothing of the Russians, who from the beginning of history to the advent of the British have regularly come down to plunder and rule the rich Indian plains and are simply waiting for an opportunity to begin again?

These are the practical realities, when all the mists of rhetoric and unthinking idealism have been dispelled, and it is with these practical realities that the good Samaritan mind will try to deal in considering how best to arrive at the goal of setting Asia on a law-abiding and self-governing basis. In this whole sphere of world problems there is none which presents more intricate difficulties than that of tiding over the transition in India. Unless it is done with infinite patience, good will, and a dispassionate study of facts, it will end in reducing India to a state compared to which Russia under the Bolsheviks, or Armenia under the Turks, will be child's play. If the trial of Mahatma Gandhi has done nothing else, it has set a fine example of the dignity and good temper in which these questions, so full of import for the future of the human race, should be considered.

IF PEACE is to be restored the assembled powers must sooner or later take up the question of the new frontiers in eastern Europe. Many of the present boundaries are provisional in character, corresponding neither to racial, geographical, nor economic conditions.

Though this problem was not reached at Genoa officially, it was discussed at the leading powers informally. A solution of it must precede the adoption of a non-aggression pact that is to be more than temporary. The Vilna imbroglio is one of the most baffling. It concerns the ancient capital of Lithuania, which was once an independent nation, but which for several hundred years was joined to Poland. After the Poles themselves lost their independence, the majority of the Lithuanians were put under the Russian power, but the harder the Tsar tried to stamp out their national consciousness by confiscating books printed in Lithuanian and by forcing the children to learn Russian in school, the more they prized their ancient language and literature. The Lithuanians who were annexed to East Prussia had a similar history, except that the German language, instead of the Russian, was forced upon them.

When the Russian and the Prussian monarchies both collapsed in the recent war and the re-establishment of Poland became possible, the Poles not unnaturally claimed as much of their former territory as possible, including Lithuania, but under the self-determination doctrine of President Wilson the Lithuanians asserted their ancient national entity and independence. The feeling between Poles and Lithuanians became bitter, and as there was no definite territorial line of demarcation between the two nationalities, a provisional line was drawn at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. This left in doubt certain districts of mixed population, the largest of which runs along the entire eastern side of Lithuania and includes Vilna.

Under the authority of the League of Nations the definite frontiers were to be fixed after the wishes of the population had been ascertained through plebiscites, but after the Poles, with French help, had repelled the Russian invasion in the fall of 1920 and had obtained through the Treaty of Riga more territory to the east than had been recommended by the Paris Conference, certain Polish regiments under the command of General Zeligovski occupied Vilna without the formal authority of the Polish Government and in defiance of the League of Nations. The new boundary line between Russia and Poland, moreover, was drawn so as to insert a Polish wedge between Russia and Lithuania. This not only blocked any possible Lithuanian expansion to the east, but also threw new barriers in the way of the Russian commerce that would naturally seek an outlet to the sea at Memel, the chief Lithuanian port on the Baltic.

The Polish troops still hold Vilna and its surrounding area. If possession is nine points in common law, it appears to be more than that in international law—if there is any such thing. The Lithuanians have not ceased to protest that they want their capital back, but so far the Council of the League of Nations has failed to effect a settlement. A plan drawn up by former Premier Hymans of Belgium, providing for the independence of Lithuania, with Vilna as its capital, was rejected at once by the Poles and later by the Lithuanians, who declared that certain stipulations conflicted with their national rights of sovereignty.

In the meantime the Poles at Vilna organized an election of a local diet, which not unexpectedly resulted in favor of Poland. The Lithuanians protest the outcome on the ground that the election was held without the authority of the League of Nations, and that it was improperly managed. While they estimate the number of voters at about 550,000, only 152,400 were registered, and of this number 64 per cent were Poles. They furthermore assert that the total number of votes cast in all the districts was over 250,000, from which they infer that there was repeating. Such an election, held at the point of Polish bayonets, the Lithuanians regard as void, no matter how free from disorders.

The 105 delegates thus elected to the Diet of Vilna were all Poles. Neither the Lithuanians, the White Russians nor the Jews were represented. Prior to the election, which was held on January 8 of this year, the Polish Government had favored local autonomy for Vilna, but when the new Diet finally met it voted in favor of annexation to Poland. Twenty members were chosen to notify the Government at Warsaw of their decision, but when they arrived at the Polish capital the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy also notified Premier Ponikovski that an annexation was not advisable. Ten of the Vilna delegates consented to sign the autonomy compromise, ten refused. The Polish Premier then resigned, but two days later resumed office. The definite status of the city has not been fixed. The local Diet was dissolved, though the twenty delegates to Warsaw were

allowed to sit with the Polish Diet, to which they had not been elected. On April 19, Premier Ponikovski entered Vilna to take formal possession in the name of Poland, but the Lithuanians say this act has no more validity than the forced entry of General Zeligovski on October 9, 1920.

It is clear that only a new election, held under the control of some neutral body and in the absence of biased troops, can determine the real wishes of the population. A final settlement can be reached only after the real voice of Russia has been heard.

NOTHING in human experience more intensively engrosses the attention of thoughtful students and observers than the processes of "beating back" which are utilized, consciously or involuntarily, by those who seek to separate themselves from a condition or an environment in which they have been placed by chance or by their own selfish mistakes. Written and unwritten history is filled with the records, both of successes and failures, of those who have striven, often against overwhelming odds, to redeem themselves and to regain the grudging favor of those whose friendship and esteem they have forfeited. It is a sad commentary on human nature that the failures far outnumber the successes. "Beating back" is an experience where only patience and suffering can overcome suspicion, doubt, cynicism, and often groundless fear. It seems to make not the least difference that the letter of the law has been satisfied, that the legal penalty has been paid. Society exacts its particular toll. The self-righteous set up their own grotesque barriers.

From Bremen, Germany, comes the announcement that there is to be established there an annual observance of what will be called "Deutsch-Amerika Woche," otherwise "German-American Week," a local or national event designed to re-cement and to re-form the commercial and friendly ties severed by the war, or, as they put it, to "build a new bridge between Germany and America." It is an interesting and a significant overture, no doubt a commendable proffer of a spurned right hand of fellowship. It will be interesting to observe just how the offer is regarded in the United States.

Even moderate cynicism might tempt those who find it difficult to repulse this first dignified effort to "beat back." And yet there must come a time, sooner or later, when all the old bitterness will be dissolved. Is it to be left to some future generation to forgive? Or are Americans of today, like the courageous peoples of the North and South, following a far more terrible rupture of established friendships, to help, by thought and word, and by extending a helping hand, in rebuilding the bridge across the sea?

THOSE who have seen fit to comment on the result of the recent senatorial primary election in Iowa have shown an amazing tendency to regard the result recorded as an indication that the voters of that State have unexpectedly allied themselves with some new political movement and have followed, without premonitory warning of such intention, the action of the Republicans in Indiana and Pennsylvania. The fact seems to have been over-

looked that Iowa has long been regarded as a pioneer Progressive State. Before the eventful happenings of 1912, and long before the organization of what came to be known as the "Bull Moose" movement in American politics, the "Iowa idea" was quite generally understood as defining the factional element in the middle west which was destined to work havoc in the "old line" or stalwart camp. And in Iowa there has never been any recession from Progressivism. Iowa has never been "reconstructed" politically.

Colonel Brookhart, the nominee selected by the Iowa Republicans as their candidate for United States Senator, is chosen to succeed William S. Kenyon, an avowed Progressive. Albert B. Cummins, the senior Senator from Iowa, has always been classed with the Progressives. Thus the result of the recent contest is not indicative of a political revolution. Iowa is simply acting true to form. But the vote in Iowa, considered in connection with the recent Progressive victories in Indiana and Pennsylvania, may reasonably be regarded as an indication of a tremendous movement within the Republican Party which forecasts a new solidarity, a coalition of former antagonistic forces which will present to the party's traditional enemy an offensive commanded by leaders at one time supposed to have been relegated to the ranks.

Those not very closely bound by the traditions of any party may see in this tendency a most hopeful and encouraging exemplification of true Americanism. It offers proof of the oft declaimed truism that progress is the shibboleth of a liberty-loving people. The trend of intelligent thought is away from, rather than toward, autocratic partisan dictation. The word "Progressive," capitalized, has become offensive to a few, but the word "progressive," used in its broader sense, well expresses the individual platforms of the millions of voters, men and women, in the United States. Just how this classification is to fall within the lines fixed by the older political parties remains for those who still seek to dictate partisan policies to determine. The results, and not the processes, seem the chief concern of the people.

SIR ERIC GEDDES was not to accomplish all that he wished in Whitehall, and now there are demands for "sharp" attendances and not too early departures. Like Charles Lamb, these young gentlemen of the Civil Service have been in the habit of going away early because they came so late, and they are taking very unkindly to the suggestion that they shall put in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

How happy is President M. Carey Thomas that in conferring the academic degrees at Bryn Mawr College yesterday, for the last time before her retirement, she could contemplate throughout the English-speaking world the realization of the visions which fired her ambition as a girl. Higher education for women is today a matter of course; the learned professions are freely opened to them and the franchise won. Happy also is this leader of women that her share in bringing these things about has not been small, but that, on the contrary, five of her peers, presidents of leading colleges and universities for men, were gathered at Bryn Mawr to rehearse not only the reforms she had carried through and the new methods and ideas which she had tested and proved good, but, more than this, to tell why they had chosen her Bryn Mawr above all other colleges for their daughters. In addition to the spoken tribute of last night's dinner was the announcement of a prize of \$5000, which will be given in her name at five-year intervals to an American woman who has achieved eminence in some form of work. The first award was made to President Thomas herself.

Most of all, however, she is to be congratulated because, in the dust of the long, arduous battle she has waged, she has not lost the power to dream new dreams and to see ever more beautiful visions. Last year it was the vision of higher education for working women. To give it to them all was beyond her power, but she found a way to give it to their leaders, and the Summer School for Women in Industry, at Bryn Mawr, opens its second session in July, a successful experiment in adult education. Going farther afield, she took to her heart the advancement of women in foreign lands, and began her work for the International Federation of University Women by spending the summer of 1920 organizing college alumnae in France, Italy, and the Near East. Her dream now is to rouse the women of the world to unite in forcing men to make an end of war.

Her work in these directions does not, of course, stop with her term of office as president of Bryn Mawr; indeed, she will devote more time than ever before to them. Hers largely will be the credit and the responsibility for what occurs at the second biennial conference of the International Federation of University Women, which will be held in Paris in July. Her part in other important women's world movements will be distinguished.

Happiest of all is she that not only has she a band of women, the two thousand alumnae of Bryn Mawr, ready to pick up her torch and press on, but that she, more than anyone else, has founded and brought to a glorious fruition the little Quaker college for women near Philadelphia. In Bryn Mawr College she has built her own memorial. From its doors will go forth, for many generations, young women prepared to think as straight and true as a trained intelligence and an open heart can make them, because she has cared for truth and progress.

### Editorial Notes

GENERAL DENIKEN has now joined the Cæsars and Xenophons, who take up the pen when the sword is safely in the scabbard. His memoirs of the Russian revolution will provide congenial food for those historians who delight in studying what would have happened had not some political or economic snag diverted the whole course of events into an unexpected channel. What would have happened in 1917, according to the anti-Bolshevik general, was a progressive coup d'état, carefully engineered by statesmen, officers, even members of the Imperial family, which if the Tsar resisted would have placed the Tzarevitch on the throne under the regency of the Grand Duke Michael. All plans had been perfected and a stable government was assured. The snag, of course, was the Petrograd outbreak that fore stalled all the preparations. There is also another snag that General Deniken might explain: that which prevented his overthrowing the Bolshevik régime as he intended. However, the memoirs close before reaching the story of that interesting "anabasis."

SEVEN hundred years ago, certain students seceded from the University of Bologna, to Padua, where a university was established, which is this year celebrating the event with much festivity. The university became, in the Middle Ages, one of the greatest seats of learning, absorbed into the Venetian State, and thus protected by her powerful patron from the attack of jealous neighbors. Here men came from all parts of the world to impart and to imbibe wisdom—Frascatius, poet and man of natural science; Galileo, the famous; Thomas Linacre and William Harvey, two of the most brilliant physicians of their day, from London. It is only fitting that Great Britain, which was so closely united to the university in the Middle Ages should be sending a distinguished delegation to the septenary celebrations, to commemorate that age when men were willing to sacrifice every comfort and face every danger in their quest for learning.

ACCORDING to Mrs. Asquith, "tenderness, patience, and compassion are the highest qualities of man"—that is to say, at once the highest and the most desirable from woman's point of view. To these a woman journalist has added "eternal faithfulness, consideration, and generosity," with the proviso that "of course one takes strength as sine qua non of the highest manhood, likewise wisdom." There is room for other qualities; and probably they will be suggested as the symposium extends. The final picture will be at least, a handsome tribute to the potential values of the masculine sex. Evidently, there will be no mistaking the magnificence of that picture—though mere individual man will have good reason to reflect gratefully that some individual women are content to be quite loyal to beings who fall somewhat short of it.

### The Deadlock at Vilna

### "Building a New Bridge"

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr